THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.94 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, } Editors and Proprietors.
G. E. ELWELL,

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 18
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 36

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$6.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. E. WALLER.
Attorney-at-Law
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-ly.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to, Office in the Columbian Building. —38

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN
ABBOTT & RHAWN.
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—ly.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-ly

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$60,671,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN,
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
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Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-ly.

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ROWELL & CHESMAN
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CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. R. FEYMIER. CHAS. R. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-ly

Orangeville Academy.

REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.
If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW,
give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878
For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
July 27, '77-ly Orangeville, Pa.

The Seaside Library.

Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $ to $3 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

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GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher.
P. O. Box 5657. 21, 23 and 25, Vandewater st., N. Y.
aug 3, '77-4m

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND
UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

The attention of the travelling public is respectfully invited to some of the merits of this great highway, in the confident assertion and belief that no other line can offer equal inducements as a route of through travel. In

Construction and Equipment
THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,
JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM,
THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,
AND THE
WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars
are run on all Express Trains
From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,
To Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis,
WITHOUT CHANGE,
and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

THE SCENERY
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE

is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, beauty and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad must form

A Pleasing and Memorable Experience.

Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.

FRANK THOMPSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. K. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist.,
12 North Third Street, Harrisburg, P.
feb 1, '78-ly

VEGETINE.
Her Own Words.
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.
Mr. H. R. Stevens.
Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.
Mrs. C. KRABE, 638 West Baltimore street.

VEGETINE
Safe and Sure
MR. H. R. STEVENS.
In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.
Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Montgomery street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE
The Best Spring Medicine.
CHARLESTOWN.
H. R. Stevens.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russel street.

VEGETINE
What is Needed.
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.
Dear Sir.—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours, U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No 10 State st., Boston.

VEGETINE.
All Have Obtained Relief.
SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.
Dear Sir.—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.
Yours truly, THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE
Is Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston,
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

The Great New Medicine!

DR. J. WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA
VIGORENE

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,

Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE

Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.

Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.

Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.

For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.

VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.

That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.

We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.

VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's.
83 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.

"THE OBJECT OF EATING," a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's
DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan.18, '78-ly.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th st., Phila. jan. 4, '78-ly nr

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1876.

Poetical.

NEVER GO BACK ON A FRIEND.

BY CLARANCE M'CLELLAND.

When his life with dark mist is enshrouded
  Ever be true,to the end,
Add not one bitter pang more
  To a soul that already is aching;
Help not to render more sore
  A heart that is bleeding and breaking.

His sun all resplendent may shine;
  And thine may be shrouded in sorrow,
The roses around him may twine,
  And thine may be withered to-morrow.
The quick lurid lightning may leap,
  All thy gorgeous possessions may perish,
And the wave of adversity sweep
  Over all thou dost value and cherish

The rust and the mildew may creep
  O'er the fanes thou hast lovingly gilded,
And the fierce, rustling avalanche sweep
  O'er the spot where thy castle is builded.
The earthquake may level thy pride
  The crater may rend its thin crust,
And the red lava whelm in its tide
  And the hurricane humble in the dust.

Together at last we may stand,
  Where the body surrenders its breath
And journey alone hand in hand,
  Through the shades of the valley of death;
Let the stars wander madly through space,
  And time with eternity blend;
And the fast or the slow win the race,
  But never go back on a friend.

THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

The easy chair, all patched with care,
  Is placed by the cold hearth-stone;
With witching grace, in the old fire-place,
  The evergreens are strewn,
And pictures hang on the whitened wall,
  And the old clock ticks in the cottage hall.

More lovely still, on the window sill,
  The dew-eyed flowers rest,
While 'midst the leaves on the moss-grown caves,
  The martain builds her nest,
And all day long the summer breeze
  Is whispering love to the bended trees.

Over the door, all covered o'er
  With a sack of dark green baize,
Lays a musket old, whose worth is told
  In the events of other days;
And the powder flask, and the hunter's horn,
  Have hung beside it for many a morn.

For years have fled with a noiseless tread,
  Like fairy dreams away,
And in their flight, all shorn of its might,
  A father—old and gray;
And the soft winds play with the snow-white hair,
  And the old man sleeps in his easy chair,

Inside the door, on the sanded floor,
  Digits, airy footsteps glide,
And a maiden fair, with flaxen hair,
  Kneels by the old man's side—
An old oak wrecked by the angry storm,
  While the ivy clings to its trembling form.

Select Story.

TWO HEARTS' MISGIVINGS.

'They have not known each other six weeks.'

'Is it possible?'

Such was the information and comment repeated numberless times, or words on both sides to similar effect, upon the bright May morning when Alma Trepen was married to Benet Armsgarth.

However, the better informed of the persons who detailed this information were able to add that they had been properly introduced, also that both bride and bridegroom belonged to very good and highly respected families in the county, many of whose respective members were known to the others.

But the insignificant fact remained that they had not known each other personally six weeks upon that morning when they were joined together until the life of one of them should cease.

It is said advisedly—joined until one of them should be dead—because it would argue an objectionable state of mind on the part of the narrator if he were to remember and recall that in these later years divorce may intervene to separate man and wife, and make them strangers to each other.

Let it be repeated—they had known each other but six weeks on that particular morning when they became man and wife.

* * * * *

Two months have passed, and the bride and bridegroom are 'at home.'

The house in question is a very lovely villa, equally beautiful and unpretentious, and upon that July evening the air is redolent with the night scent of the roses.

If you could look in at the open garden door windows you could see the fair young bride industrious with some pretty fancy work, while the bridegroom of a few weeks is on the other side of the table reading an evening paper. What kind of couple are these sitting in the full light of the brilliant colza lamp?

Both are brave-looking—even daring—in countenance (as, indeed, courageous and intrepid they must have been, to marry for life upon so short an acquaintance), and there is a sort of harmony in their faces. So truly, is there in their ways and habits.

She is quite ready to rattle across country at sunrise; and he is equally ready to go fishing or botanizing with the young wife; while, when the evening has come, their musical tastes quite coincide.

To all outward appearances, they are made for each other. Equal in birth, equal in fortune, and both rich, similarly educated, and both brave healthy and young, the world said they were a rarely-matched couple despite the strange fact of this weeks' courtship.

But the world sees never at once into heart and brain. When the time has passed and mistrust, doubt, suspicion, have written their tale upon the face, then the world can find out that there is something amiss. But not before.

They were both fairly good looking, well built, and of about the same complexion. He looked up from his paper as he stopped, for he had been reading to her; and to his intense astonishment, he saw that one hand covered her face, the other being pendent in her lap, and that she was silently weeping.

'Alma!'

She started, and smiled at once.

'You are crying!'

'No, dear; it was but a passing thought.'

He recovered his astonishment, overcame the decided frown which possessed his brow, and smiling, if a little slowly, he added, 'You have a good many passing thoughts.'

'No,' she said; 'I am really very, very happy!'

She looked up quite confidingly.

There was no doubting that expression. He left his seat, moved round the table, put his arm about her waist, and kissed his wife.

Then settling himself upon a hassock at her feet, he said, 'Mahmy'—this was the endearing diminutive of her name he had found for her—"Mahmy, have you any secret?'

'No, dear; not one that you should know.'

'Ah! then you have a secret?'

'Yes.'

'But I thought husband and wife should have no secrets between them?'

'So society says, Benet, dear; but sometimes a secret compels itself to be kept.'

'But can you not make up your mind to tell me this one?'

'No.'

'Would it cost you very considerable pain?'

'Yes; because if I told it you would be grieved.'

'Are you quite sure?'

'Well, I hope so,' she said, with an almost droll expression.

He laughed, drew her closer to him, and said, 'You would do best, perhaps, to let me into the mystery.'

'No; I am sure it would be foolish to tell you, because——"

'What?' he asked.

'It has really nothing to do with you.'

'How can that be, when it has to do with you, Mahmy?'

She hesitated some moments, and then she replied, "No, it is quite impossible, Ben; and I do assure you I am acting quite like a sensible person in saying nothing to you about it; and although I am condemning myself for having been so very foolish as to admit I had any secret.'

'You see, Mahmy dear, your better sense prevailed for a moment, and you half spoke. I wish your better sense would go on prevailing!'

'No, Ben; but I can promise you this much—that in a very few days the secret will be at an end, and——'

"And what will happen then?'

'Well, then if you will promise to ask no questions, I will tell you what has happened.'

'So you are making a bargain with me, are you, Mahmy? Now I call that cruel.'

'Oh, Benet,' she said, in a tone of desperation, 'if I was to tell you now what my secret was, you would cause me an amount of anxiety which you would, in the course of time, never forgive yourself for having created. Can you not trust me? I do assure you that I am acting completely for the best."

'My dear Alma,' he said, rising from the hassock, and thereupon assuming a very serious tone, "I am perfectly aware that we cannot mutually trust as we could had we known each other for years, or even months, before we became man and wife. I am conscious of the fact that we were married even before we had quite accustomed ourselves to call each other by our Christian names. But I venture to think that those very drawbacks to our happiness, seeing that they are inevitable, should render us both more confidential the one with the other; for I am sure we love mutually and dearly.'

'Yes, indeed we do, dear Benet; I feel that, but—but I cannot speak.'

'Ah, because, four months since, we had never seen each other!'

'No, indeed, Benet!'

There was a long and even painful pause, during which these two poor, honest persons remained quiet and suffering—afraid, even, during these moments, to look at each other. So great was their anxiety, so intensified were their senses, that both distinctly heard the fluttering of the moths about the lamp.

'Benet, dear,' she said at last, 'apart from my small secret, which I cannot tell you now—'

Benet Armsgarth stamped his foot, and half turned away.

She waited for a moment, and then she continued meekly: 'Which I cannot tell you now, I must confide to you a piece of business, about which I need not, I believe, consult you, but, concerning which I want your permission.'

'What for, Alma? You know I never thwart you in any plan. You know enough of me for that; and surely you may give me credit, without any assurance on my part, for a desire never needlessly to interfere with you.'

Here again the terrible sense of their short acquaintanceship clashed with the intimate position they held toward each other.

'You know, dear,' she began, with considerable hesitation, 'that my fortune was settled upon myself—not that I require it should be so,' she added, as she saw him flush.

'It is the common practice now,' he answered, 'and I was more than desirous that this plan should be adopted in our case, seeing that we knew so little of each other.'

There it was once again! The phantom of their short acquaintance previous to their marriage was forever leaping up and shadowing it.

'Of course,' she meekly continued, 'I could induce my trustee to—to do what I want, without any reference to you, dear Benet; but I would not for the world do anything before gaining your consent.'

'You have it, dear Alma, before you speak. But if you want money, why do you not ask me for it? You know that I am rich, and I hope liberal.'

'But I want rather a large sum.'

'Indeed! How much?'

'A—a thousand pounds!'

He whistled, as well he might.

He thought for some moments and pondered deeply.

Meanwhile she crept up to him, and laying her head against his breast, she said:

'When everything is settled you shall know all.'

Suddenly he took a determination.

'Alma,' he said, 'here is a bargain. Tell me why you want this £1000—I have no need to be further informed that it is wanted in connection with your secret—and I shall give you a check within the next five minutes.'

'Thank you, Benet, dear.'

'Thank me yes, or thank me, no?'

'I would rather pay with my own money.'

'Why, you are blushing, Alma?'

Am I? No doubt. It would be perfectly monstrous if you paid this money—I could not take it from you. You would never forgive me when you learnt to what purpose the money was destined. Oh, no! It must be my own money that is used.

'We will see,' he said, speaking harshly for the first time.

He went to his desk, drew a check for £1000, and threw it across the room.

'Oh, never!' she cried, in a voice of positive indignation, and seizing the fragment of paper, she placed it over the lamp, and held it until it was half consumed, when it fluttered to the ground and burnt itself out upon the carpet.

'Very well,' he said; 'as you will.'

'Where are you going, Benet, dear?'

'Out in the garden.'

'Shall I come?'

'No,' he replied.

He stalked out of the room.

It was their first quarrel, and one in which both were justified, and yet both to blame.

He considered his wife lacked confidence in him; she, that he could not sufficiently trust her. Both felt that this state of things entirely arose from their ignorance of each other's character—a void which was wholly the result of their brief acquaintanceship.

Secrecy on her part, jealousy and mistrust on his, had taken up their wicked lodging in the hearts of these two.

The first downward step had been made.

Has the reader ever noticed how rapidly, when "Othello" has once suspected the possibility of his wife's sin, he falls into mean acts, with low and contemptible misconstructions of the simplest conduct? He became quite familiar with 'Iago,' and fails, falls, falls, until the awful end comes.

Well, this is but a homely tale, unaccompanied by any very terrible events; but the principle which led to the death of the fair 'Desdemona' had possessed itself of Benet Armsgarth's heart and brain.

He had a valet named Bayle, a man who had been with him at the college, who had remained his confidential servant for years, and to whom Armsgarth assuredly was no hero.

He was a good servant, and master and man equally respected each other, as far as they could.

But the man quite resented his master's marriage, as valets always do, for such an one is his employer's master while he is a bachelor.

Of course, from the moment that a man marries, the case is completely altered.

Mrs. Armsgarth was in no way opposed to Bayle, but he did not like her; and, when his master put a certain question to him, perhaps low down in his heart he did not feel dissatisfaction as he learned that it was possible the new idol was no longer regarded as perfect.

It was the very morning after that little and first stiff between the husband and wife that a letter arrived, addressed to Armsgarth and which, after reading at the ominously quiet breakfast table, he put it in his pocket.

She saw the act, and trembled.

It was the first time he had kept a letter from her. At heart she felt heavy.

That morning he questioned his man.

'Bayle, I want to ask you a question.'

'Yes, sir, with pleasure.'

'In fact, I am about to take you into my confidence.'

'I thought, sir,' the man replied, in a wounded tone, 'that I had got the honor of your confidence.'

'Yes, Bayle, certainly; the confidence of a single man, but my marriage alters that.'

'Just so, sir.'

There was an awkward pause.

'Bayle, how long have you been in my service?'

'Seven years, sir.'

'That is a long time, and would justify me in treating you very differently from a mere servant.'

'You never have, sir, and I have no cause of complaint.'

He was a quiet yet sharp-looking man, pale of face, and with thin lips kept close, while his dark eyes glittered swiftly and changeably.

'You are very good.'

After a pause he continued, 'The fact is, I am going to put a question which I find awkward to shape.'

'As you think fit, sir.'

'You will not repeat what I say?'

'I have always considered your communications, sir, as confidential.'

'Then, shortly, this is what I want to know: Does—does my wife leave the house much when I am away during the morning?'

He occupied himself with business several hours every day.

The valet's countenance flushed faintly as he said, 'Sir, that's a question I hesitate to answer.'

'Speak out, man!' said Benet, savagely, 'don't beat about the bush.'

'Then, sir,' said the man, candidly, 'Mrs. Armsgarth drives to town almost every morning, and seems to have a deal of business on hand.'

It was done. He had not only so far fallen as to question his menial, but he had received an answer which told him his surmises were right, and that already the servants were talking about their mistress.

'Thank you, Bayle," he said, in a low, mortified voice.

'Is there anything else, sir?"

'No,' he said awkwardly; 'just leave me to myself.'

He rang the stable bell, ordered his horse, and drove into town, and to the Temple, where he knocked at a door, illustrated in ugly black letters with the name 'Scroby Tatham."

The door latch clicking, he passed through an ante-chamber where the fine arts appeared to be struggling with the evidence of the vigorous pursuits of boxing and fighting.

In the sitting room (which was a strange compound of luxury and discomfort, for a black kettle was on an ugly little gas stove, and the furniture was covered with damask) lay the evident proprietor of this growth of civilization in chambers. He was stretched upon a crimson damask-covered sofa, and reading a yellow-covered French novel.

'Hallo, Benet!' he said, flinging down the French novel; 'married life does not agree with you, I should think! You look glum enough! Glad to see you back again!'

'Scroby,' said the visitor, 'women are deceivers ever. It is, perhaps, a good job that you escaped.'

'You think so, Armsgarth? Then suppose I let the poor woman off her penalty?'

'No,' said Armsgarth: make her suffer, as she might have made you suffer. Make her pay, not only in mortification, but in money.

'But it goes awfully against the grain to force a woman to pay for blighted affections.'

'I don't see it,' said Armsgarth. "I have yet to learn why a woman should escape quite free from an engagement to marry, because it is her pleasure, while a man would, or might have to pay heavily for similar treachery on his part.'

'But what would the world say?'

'Let the world say what it likes. But what are you complaining of? In your case the woman is going to pay you for your blighted affections.'

'Don't sneer, Ben; you know very well that you have an interest in this matter.'

'No. I have not. The thousand pounds you owe me, if paid, will never be added to my fortune. I shall give it to some hospital for decayed governesses, or something of that sort.'

'Then why not forego it? Look at the facts again. I shall be rich some day; and in the meantime, I am poor. Help yourself to some curacoa—there it is, on the sideboard; and the intimidads are in the left-hand drawer. Let me see, what was I saying? Ah! that I was wretchedly poor, and was living from hand to mouth. But, as I am to be rich—'

'If you live.'

'Of course, if I live; and if I die, there is an end to the business. As I am to be rich, I may be justified in looking after an heiress for a wife.'

'Well, let us suppose so, Scroby.'

'The Scrobys, you know, are even talked of by Shakespeare. Anyhow, I did fall in love with, proposed to, and was accepted by an heiress, and——'

'And I, being an old friend, lent you a cool thousand to carry on your war of courtship. Finally the lady threw you over for another man.'

'Whom I never saw,' said Scroby Tatham; 'and, I thank my stars, whose every name I do not know.'

'Never mind your sentiment, Scroby. Let us hold to the fact that she accepted you and jilted you; that you have got her letters and that you could get a verdict in any Court in England,

'But what a ridiculous thing it would be to enter such an action!'

'It will never be brought. The lady will pay, as I hold that she should pay, in common justice. Take my word for it, yours is not the only case of this kind, and which has been compromised as I maintain yours should be settled. It is the only way of pushing an artful, woman. I have seen two or three of her letters——'

'But not the signatures' cried the other—'not her name!'

'No, and very honorable on your part to hide it from me. Yes; her letters clearly prove that she accepted your promise of marriage. Surely it is only just that she should pay for heartlessness and it is only poetical justice the money should recoup me for the sum I advanced you to carry on your courtship all over the country, running after her, which you never would have required but for that courtship.'

'Just so! but look here, Benet Armsgarth; if you wait till I come in for some of my two or three fortunes, I'll pay you two thousand for your one."

'Confound it man! do you take me for a usurer? No, no; I want to punish a woman who ill-used a man by crying off from a marriage to which she had committed herself, and for which act she had no just grounds. But you seem especially desirous this morning of forgiving the lady, Scroby. How comes that about?'

'Because this very morning she is paying the thousand pounds you forced me to ask for,' said Scroby Tatham, drawing a very long face.

He was weak, kind, easily led, self-indulgent, yet everlastingly reproaching himself upon the score of his own luxury.

'Then, my dear boy, here is our day's programme. We will call at your lawyer's and get the money. You will hand it to me, and I will give you an I O U for the money. We will then get rid of the scandalous money by putting ten hundred pound notes into the alms-box of the Hospital for Decayed Governesses, and then we will go home to my place; I will give you your promissory note for the thousand pounds; you shall return to me my I O U; and our business being finished, I will introduce you to my wife, and we will dine, all three, en famille.'

'Very well, if you have quite made up your mind that I must take the money; but I should much prefer to hand it back to the lady, telling her that her anxiety of mind had been sufficient punishment. You see, it seems to me it is like taking the husband's money; and, whoever the fellow is; he had nothing to do with her shameful treatment of me.'

'Hadn't he, though?' said the other. 'I consider that he is quite as morally criminal as the other, and he ought equally to suffer.'

That ended the colloquy; and Scroby Tatham reluctantly abandoning his yellow-covered novel, got himself ready, and the two gentlemen proceeded to the office of the sufferer's solicitors

They had been dull and silent for some minutes, when Scroby broke the omnious silence by saying: 'And how do you like married life, Ben?'

'Pretty well."

'It is strange I never heard anything about the lady.'

'Well, the facts are that our courtship was very short, and that we were married in a great hurry.'

'I see; and hence I was not invited to be the best man.'

'You had just got your quietus from your false one, Scroby, and had run over to Paris. I thought it was a pity to worry you with marriages. In fact, I fancied that, in all probability, you would find a wedding rather a sharp operation; so I said nothing until I returned to town, now some three weeks since; but I trust to repair my silence to-day.'

'I hope I shall like her.'

'One of the best women with all the accomplishments.'

'And so it was a short courtship?'

'Well, I may admit its length to you—or, rather, its want of length. We only knew each other six weeks before we were married.'

'Indeed! Has she heard of me?'

'Well, I am ashamed to say I do not think she has. I have been taxing what brains I have to remember whether or not I have mentioned your name to her. But if I have no doubt it would have slipped her memory, because, in all probability, she has never seen nor heard of you in the whole course of her life. I met her at a friend's, and, so far, I have never been in her part of England. We are going, in seven weeks, for the shooting.'

'She won't be angry Benet, will she, at your putting me into the house in this extraordinary way?'

'Not at all; she is a perfectly practical woman. By the way, we had our first little tiff last night.'

Tatham startled.

'And is this why I am asked down today?'

The other looked disconcerted as he replied, 'No, no, not exactly; yet, at the same time, you are such a perfectly easy-going fellow, you are so old a friend, and you have such a way with you, that I feel you will do wonders in softening this matter between us.'

Mr. Scroby Tatham did not seem at all delighted with the part he was about to be called upon to enact. To say the best for it, his would be in an ambiguous position in the new household.

He looked out from the hansom at the people running freely about the streets, and found himself quite envying them their liberty,

He came, however to one conclusion—that, after that day, he and Armsgarth should part company.

He felt that their ways in life were separate. He considered that he had been almost forced to commit an act from which his manhood and his honor equally shrank.

The lawyer's office was reached too rapidly for Tatham's nerves. The man went into the place feeling like a criminal.

Certainly he was not received by over-courteousness by the firm.

A very few minutes sufficed for the payment of a check for £1000, in full of all demands on the part of Mr. James Scroby Tatham.

His friend had remained in the outer office, and therefore learned nothing of the particulars of the day's interview, which necessarily involved the lady's name and the return of her letters.

Had he looked about him he would have seen the clerks were staring at him now and again, after they had all started upon hearing Tatham say, 'I will not be long, Armsgarth.'

When the two men heard the roar of what appeared to be irrepressible laughter, after they had left the outer office, but before they had descended the stairs, both thought that the merriment was directed at Scroby Tatham.

They were wrong; for it was leveled at Benet Armsgarth.'

Within half an hour the lawyer's check had been changed at a given bank; ten one hundred pound notes had been pushed into the orifice of the alms-box of the charity named; and the two men were bowling along to the house of the married one.

'I am right glad the woman is punished!' said Armsgarth; 'and I hope she will remember the lesson.'

'Ah!—and her husband?' said Scroby.

'He has got the lady, and let us hope she may be able to console him.

Upon entering the house, Armsgarth found Bayle in the hall.

'A letter, sir, from Mrs. Armsgarth,' said the man, looking omniously.

Armsgarth tore it open, utterly without ceremony. It ran:

'DEAR BEN: I have not the courage to come to the door to meet you, or even to remain in the drawing room. I am in my little pink room, where first you brought me when we came home. I have paid away the thousand pounds. All is over, and my heart is as light as a feather, because I know you will forgive me when you know all, because you are as guilty as I am, as you will admit! Come.

'ALMA.'

He looked up, and said, 'Bayle, show this gentleman into the drawing room. Scroby, I will be with you in a minute; my wife wants to see me privately. I will bring her down in half a minute.

He did not hear the rustling of satin on the stairs.

She had put on her wedding dress that she might the more effectually appeal to his love.

She had come to meet him.

Suddenly a loud cry from the stair-case. This was followed by a shout from Tatham, who was standing so that his eyes were upon the stairs.

'What is it?' demanded the bridegroom.

'Alma!' cried Scroby Tatham. "And you, Armsgarth!'

He never said another word in that house, or to that man.

The cab was not yet gone from the door, and he left the place, stepped into the cab, and, for the first time in connection with the whole affair, he was heartily glad that he had made the lady pay damages.

The reader, of course sees the catastrophe.

The explanation of the hurried courtship was the fact of the lady's previous engagement.

If all be fair in love, then Armsgarth must be pardoned his treachery. But it cost him a fair thousand pounds by which a charity benefited, added to the thousand pounds he had loaned Scroby with which to carry on his love-making. He had been sorely punished. He had persecuted his own wife for the very act by which he gained her hand.

His humiliation was one good lesson, and his wife's ready forgiveness a second.

Neither was she free from fault. Their excuse was this—that they loved each other.

It is said that Scroby Tatham was rather an undecided man. But he was very determined upon one point.

He would never see or write to Benet Armsgarth again.

Yes; the couple were happy, because they really loved. But they might have become man and wife under more fortuitous circumstances.

Selecting Seed Corn.

The latest idea, in the matter of selecting seed corn, is to lay off, say one quarter of an acre of the crop, at a corner of the field, then just as the corn is coming to a tassel, to pass through it and examine closely every stalk, and break off the tassel of every stalk which has no ear set on it. The theory is, that the pollen from a barren stalk has an adverse or deleterious influence upon the young ears or stalks near to it, affecting their growth, filling out, and general good quality; while the pollen from fruitful stalks adds very materially to the productiveness of the crop. While we have a rather limited amount of faith in this theory, it can be tested with very little labor and will do nobody any harm to try the experiment.

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 10, 1878.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Ten Per Cent. Discount.

There is scarcely no profit on a newspaper at $2.00 a year. It just about pays expenses. Job work and advertising are what supply the printers with bread and butter. As we receive a fair share of these, we have concluded to reduce the price of subscription, on *certain conditions*. That times are hard and money scarce, are facts that are realized by no one more than by newspaper men. Therefore, in order to furnish a paper at the lowest price, for the benefit of our patrons, and to secure new subscribers and payment in advance for our own benefit, we will allow *a discount of 10 per cent.* to all subscribers, on condition that the payment is made *in advance*, making the price of the paper in that way only $1 80 *a year.* Names of new subscribers must be accompanied with the cash. Old subscribers will be allowed twenty days to renew at this rate, after the year already paid for has expired. This special offer does not change the price of subscription, and those who are in arrears will not be entitled to the reduction until they pay up what they now owe. A promise to pay *in a few days* will not square accounts, and we shall adhere rigidly to the above arragement, with the privilege of returning to our regular rates whenever the money panic shall have ended. tf

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, for 1878, will be held in Library Hall, Pittsburg, (Penn Avenue, near 6th street,) at 10 a. m., Wednesday, May 22d, to place in nomination one person for each of the following named offices: Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

By order of the State Committee,
WILLIAM M'CLELLAND,
Chairman.

OUR POSITION.

Financial issues are not new questions in politics They have agitated the public mind since the days of Adam. They have never been made strictly party questions and never can be.

1st. We have been, and are now opposed to the Resumption Act, as our columns bear ample testimony. We believe it was a measure passed in the interest of capitalists—was passed by a Republican Congress, and opposed by the Democratic party. We oppposed forced resumption because it was unjust and oppressive, and compelled the debtor to pay a larger amount than they had contracted for.

2d. We favored the remonetization of silver because it gave a circulating medium of intrinsic value, even if its purchasing power was less than that of gold. All values find their level.

3d. So long as the National Government deals in paper currency, it should assume the responsibility for the whole of it,—issue the whole of it—and make it a legal tender for dues and imports, and other obligations not otherwise expressly provided for. It would, therefore be a profit to wipe out the circulation of National Banks.

4th. Either a free rate of interest, or no legislation that prefers, banks, individuals, or Saving Funds.

5th. Ny exemption from taxation of any species of property, real and personal, be it bonds or otherwise.

6th. Democrats can subscribe to this doctrine, and not leave the ranks to benefit needy adventurers.

THE NATIONALS.

That illustrious body met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last. Hon. A. C. Smith was present from this County. The dispatch says he made a "humorous speech." Smith is a man of "infinite jest," as his new party will find out ere long. Simon P. Kase was one of the delegates from Philadelphia. He, too, is in favor of more money. Hon. F. W. Hughes presided over the Convention.

A resolution was offered proposing that the convention recognize no candidate that has any affiliation with the old parties. This was amended so as not to include the judiciary. The amendment was lost and the original motion was carried. Immediataly there was a wholesale denunciation of candidates. Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was accused of being a Democrat dyed in the wool, Mr. Armstrong was accused of being a Republican who was insincere in the greenback cause. There was crimination and recrimination and the wildest confusion ensued—forty members being on their feet at once yelling for the ballot to proceed on the govenorship—others moving to adjourn and still others gesticulating and brawling at the top of their voices. Finally the vote was taken and it was decided to proceed to ballot on the governorship.

Two ballots were taken on the govenorship, the first resulting as follows: Armstrong, 31; Wright, 64; Mason, 93; Piollet, 4.

The second ballot was as follows: Armstrong, 24, Wright, 57; Mason, 115; Piollet, 2. Mason was thereupon declared the nominee, and the nomination was made unanimous.

There was but one ballot taken on the Lieutenant Governorship and it resulted as follows: Shearer 129, Fincher 3 and Jackson 37.

The ballot for secretary of Internal Affairs resulted as follows: Wright, 93; Burtt, 75; Caldwell, 3.

The convention then took up the platform, which generally annunciates the principles adopted in the National Convention at Toledo in February last. They declare that the government should furnish aid to families desirous of settling upon the public lands. They favor rigid economy in the administration of public affairs; demand the eight-hour system of labor; abolition of the prison contract system of labor; a graduated system of income tax, by which the wealth of the nation rather than the industry of the people should pay the expenses of the government; wholesome and permanent tariff laws for the protection of American industry education should be free, secular and industrial, and no property except what belongs to the government should be exempt from taxation.

Bentley, Mason and Shearer have been Republicans, and Wright a Democrat, Piollet at one time reached 4 votes, and formerly was—well, anything.

The European situation does not appear to change. May be there will be war, and may be not.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Hon. J. Howard Beach who has been named as a candidate for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs on the Democratic ticket was born in Sullivan county, N. Y. in 1837 and is consequently 41 years of age. He received a thorough academic education mainly at Monticello, N. Y. His Father Capt. Eli Beach was one of the business pioneers of the Upper Delaware Valley engaging in the tanning business on the New York side as early as 1838. In 1854 he moved into Pennsylvania establishing in connection with the late Young Andrews, Esq., the Rock Glen tannery at Milanville, Wayne Co., and four years afterwards the subject of this sketch became one of the partners succeeding to the interest of Mr. Andrews, which position he still holds, having at the death of his father become the head of the concern. The firm stands very high in commercial circles in Philadelphia and New York. During the twenty years spent in active and very extensive business relations with the people of this section Mr. Beach has acquired the reputation of being a thoroughly honest, upright and public spirited man as is sufficiently proven by the fact that he has been repeatedly called to fill almost every local office within their power to bestow. Though always pronounced in his political views and active for the general success of his party it was not until 1872 that Mr. Beach would permit himself to be named for a position in a wider sphere of usefulness. He was then nominated in county convention and in District conference for a seat in the Legislature and elected by the largest majority ever given in the district and over the strongest man the opposition could name against him. In the following year he was renominated by the Democracy by which time his course had so commended him to general favor, it was deemed unwise to confront him with any opponent, and he was returned *without opposition.* His course while in the Legislature is a matter of public record and the closest scrutiny will show it to have been governed by the purest and most patriotic motives. Since his Legislative career he has received the unanimous vote of his own county and a tender of the nomination from the other county in the district for the position of State Senator but owing to sickness in his family he was constrained to decline the honor tendered him. When it was understood that at the coming Convention the long deferred claims of the *North-east* to a place on the ticket would be recognized, Mr. Beach was at once selected as the proper recipient of the favor and the delegates were unanimously instructed to present and urge his name for the position of Secretary of Internal Affairs. Should he be nominated an unusual enthusiasm will be aroused for the entire ticket in his section, and in case of his election the State will secure the services of an officer who has never been found unfaithful to the slightest trust.

THE GREAT WHAT IS IT.

Frank Hughes, one of the leaders of the new National party, says that he is a Democrat, that the doctrines he advocates as the principles of the National party are the old Democratic principles. He has not left the Democrats but that party has abandoned its Jeffersonian principles. We understand from this that the National party is simply a reorganization of the old Democracy. William H. Armstrong, another leader of the new party, and candidate for Governor, says that he is a Republican, that the doctrines he advocates as the principles of the Nationalists, are the old Republican principles. He has not left the Republicans, but that party has abandoned its time honored platform. We understand from this that the National party is simply the reorgaulzation of pure Republicanism.

Therefore we are led to the logical inference that Democracy and Republicanism, before they became so corrupt as to require the formation of this new party to reform them, were identical, and hence Mr. Hughes must formerly have been a Republican and Mr. Armstrong a Democrat without, knowing it.

The new party is known as the National Greenback party; and it advocates the issuing of greenbacks as Treasury notes. That is its leading doctrine, and yet one of the local leaders here informs us that the Nationals and Greenback party are distinct organizations. It looks as though things were somewhat mixed, and if somebody who knows will please explain what kind of a creature the new party is, we shall be edified. Perhaps the legal gentlemen who is at present writing articles for the would be organ of the Nationals can inform us.

RIGHT FOR ONCE.

"An act appropriating $100,000 to the hospital of the Jefferson medical college, of the city of Philadelphia, fell for want of a constitutional majority."

In 1872 the University of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, by dint of persistent lobbying got an appropriation of $100,000 from the State. The institution was wealthy at the time. A pledge was given to the Committee of Ways and Means, that if the above named sum was donated no future appropriations would be asked for from the State. To the surprise of the writer the same institution sents its professors and other lobbyists to the Legislature the following session and demanded another $100,000. The Professors met in the room of the Committee of Ways and Means, and were patiently heard. They were reminded of their pledge of the previous year, but while acknowledging it, still claimed the additional appropriation. Stimulated by the success of its rival, the Jeffersonian medical college then sent its corps of Proffessors to Harrisburg the same year (1873), and secured also an appropriation of $100,000. Each year since persistent efforts have been made to get more money from the Treasury, and we are glad to know that the tax-payers of the State, for this year at least, are saved $100,000 by the defeat of the Jefferson medical college bill.

Neither of these colleges are State institutions. They are local, and of small advantage to people outside of Philadelphia. But that city, by combining with Pittsburg, and "log-rolling" for a few minor appropriations in the interior of the State, manages to deplete the Treasury annually. It is "I will vote for your bill, if you will vote for mine." The result is vicious legislation throughout, and a squandering of the State funds, wrung from the hands of an impoverished and overtaxed people.

We notice among the Legislative proceedings of last week, an appropriation of $1200 of the peoples' money to pay the funeral expenses of two members of that body who died recently. What "funeral expenses" includes we are not informed, but it is news that members of the Legislature who die during their term of office are to be buried at the expense of the State. However, if our law makers now squandering the public money by keeping alive at Harrisburg would appropriate $600 apiece to bury enough of themselves to destroy a quorum and thus cause an adjournment it would be a saving of thousands of dollars to the State and nobody would complain of the expense.

THE LABOR REFORM JUDGE.

Judge Stanton has suddenly risen to unenviable notoriety. From a practitioner in the police courts of Scranton he was elevated to the responsible position of a Law Judge and at almost the first opportunity that was presented he has shown himself utterly unfit to occupy the Bench. The manner in which he conducted the trial of Mr. Pauli, a respected citizen of Scranton, on a charge of forgery, the undue haste with which he desired to sentence the prisoner, contrary to the wishes and judgment of the District Attorney, and his preparation of a written opinion overruling a motion for a new trial before hearing the argument for the defendant are examples of judicial infamy never before witnessed in a court of justice in this Commonwealth. He has thus excited the wrath of all respectable citizens of Luzerne County, and called down upon his head the indignation and denunciation of the people and the press of the whole state. This man, Stanton, was elected by the Labor Reform party, now merged into the Nationalists. If he is a sample of the kind of officers that that party proposes to make when they have the power, well may the people of those sections tremble, for there is an end to the proper administration of justice. The prompt action of the Supreme Court in grating a writ of error, and ordering Mr. Pauli to be released on bail, shows pretty clearly the opinion they entertain of the conduct of the Court in this matter. There is much talk about an effort to have Judge Stanton impeached.

Mr. Schell Installed.

Hon. W. P. Schell, the new Auditor General, was sworn into office Tuesday at 11 a. m., in presence of a number of prominent friends of both parties. The oath was administered by Deputy Secretary Linn, and was afterward taken by all the appointees of Gen. Schell. Each appointee subscribed it with his name and the several papers were then entered on the file in the Secretary's office. After these formalities Gen. Schell made a few remarks, saying substantially that in making the appointments he had aimed to select gentlemen with whom he would not be ashamed to associate, not merely in an official capacity, but as friends and companions. He asked each one so to conduct himself as to prove that he had not made a mistake—to act in such a way that no reproach would be brought upon the commonwealth or the Democratic party. He desired that everything should be harmonious in his office, and to that end would insist that whenever any one of the officials felt that he had a grievance it should be reported to him personally and not whispered about among outsiders, where it would be misrepresented and exaggerated. It would be his aim to second every effort his employees made to perform the duties of the office faithfully. During office hours all appointees would be expected to be at their posts, in the performance of their duties. While he could not reasonably object to friendly courtesies to acquaintances, he hoped visits on mere personal matters would be discouraged, that nothing might interfere with the efficient performance of their respective stations. He should require a register to be kept of every letter, sent and received; all moneys must be paid over to Chief Clerk Herrick; a press copy must be made of every letter written; all letters must be submitted to the chief clerk, or in his absence to Mr. Kerr, who will then act in his stead. In conclusion, he called attention to those provisions of the penal code relating to the alteration or destruction of public documents, and to the illegal use of public moneys. These provisions, said the general should caution all State officials to take heed how they administer their duties, and he sincerely hoped no person in his department would render himself liable to these penalties.

The impression made upon those present by the General's remarks was that of a man conscientiously determined to perform the duties reposed upon him, and who would require strict fidelity on the part of all the employees of his office.—*Patriot.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1878.

When Speaker Randall took the floor, last week, and charged extravagance upon the Republican party, he did what he ought to have done, or what some one else ought to have done long ago. Few could make the charge as forcibly as Mr. Randall. His long experience in the House, his quickness in debate, almost made me wish that he had remained on the floor. Mr. Atkins, Mr. Eden, Gen. Banning, Gen. Bragg, Mr. Glover, Mr. Springer and other efficient Representatives might say, indeed have said on particular subjects—all that Mr. Randall said. But they did not say it as well. It was something wonderful to see all the prominent Republicans take their turn in meeting the plain charge of Randall that, so far as Congress was concerned, Republicanism meant extravagance and Democracy economy. Garfield, Foster, Hale, Conger and the rest defended their party, but the facts, plainly given by the Speaker, were against them. When we look at the situation as it is we cannot help agreeing that, as the Speaker put it, the country must this Fall decide, in the Congressional elections, whether it will have Democracy and economy or Republicanism and extravagance.

The Treasury Department, it appears, has been engaged in making up tables of amounts of money claimed by Southern men, with a view of frightening people into voting the Republican ticket this Fall. A more legitimate business for the Secretary and his subordinates would be to pass upon the numberless Northern and Southern claims already before them. Another good thing, if the Secretary does not care either to pay or reject these claims, would be to urge the creation of a Commission or Court with authority to pass upon them. In this connection I wish to renew a suggestion, first made, in this correspondence, that an Act be passed giving officers and soldiers of the late war an oppportunity to present evidence in relation to their record, and to have it examined by proper parties. One hundred thousand men are reported as deserters on the rolls of the volunteer army. I speak 'by the card' in saying that not half of them were guilty of the offence. The War Department acting under rules made for the Government of a small and compact body of regular troops, cannot and will not give relief.

SEMINOLE.

In accordance with the Pennsylvania State law stopping State pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 as soon as provision be made by the Congress of the United States, the said provision having been made by Congress March 9, 1878, the State treasurer has issued an order to county treasurers to pay all soldiers, sailors and widows entitled to annuity each $14 37 from January 1, to March 18, 1878, and from that time the names of all pensioners under the act of March, 1868, will be dropped from the rolls of the State.

Remarks of Mr. McMahan in Congress on the Appointment of Crippled Soldiers.

Mr. Speaker, if we were to believe the professions of a republican Congressman we should imagine that his love for the Union soldier surpassed the love of woman, of which we read so much in poetry and in prose. If he would be less ostentatious in his professions and let concealment feed a little more on his damask cheek we might be more charitable in our belief in his honesty. But when it is paraded in public on numerous small occasions and upon small provocations, it becomes tainted with the hideous leprosy of hypocrisy which was so sternly denounced eighteen hundred years ago by Him whom we regard as the fountain of all high virtues.

I do not come forward at this time, Mr. Speaker, claiming any special prominence as the soldier's friend or the advocate of his rights. I try to do my duty in this particular, as most of us do. But I come forward because the wants of my constituents make me more familiar with the record of the democratic party upon these questions than any other man probably upon the floor of the House. And I do not want that party grossly misrepresented. I want it judged by its record as a party, not by the mistakes or misfortunes of its Doorkeepers or subordinate officers. And its fidelity to the Union is not to be tested by the question, Who shall be elected to the office of doorkeeper? Nor do we need to fly in apprehension when the enemy propose the election of General Shields to this small and petty office. We propose, at the proper time, to do more for this gallant officer. He was twice a Senator of the United States. He would have been a member of the lower House some years ago, if his repulican lovers had not turned him out, notwithstanding his large majority. We do not propose to dishonor him at the bidding of republican politicians by asking him to accept the subordinate position of opening and shutting the doors of this Hall and bowing obsequiously to an army of Congressmen who shall be his masters. No; he is too great, too old, too venerable a man to have this affront put upon him. He deserves better of his countrymen; and when this election is over, if our enthusiastic republican friends will only keep their enthusiasm at fever heat, we will give them an opportunity of helping us in a great and good work, and we will put this devoted friend of his country in a high position and far beyond the reach of want or the vicissitudes of party.

I have said this much, Mr. Speaker, to show that the record we will make on this side of the House in the coming election is not a record against the Union soldier, but will be a record in his favor. The party, I have said, can stand upon its record in Congress. And I wish to devote my attention for a few moments to the comparative records of the republican and the democratic parties upon the question of justice to the Union soldier, not some particular Union soldier here, but to the grand army of Union soldiers scattered all over the United States; for all the stuff we have had on this question for some days amounts to nothing if it does not prove that the democratic party is hostile to the Union soldier. In 1865, at the close of the war, the republican party was naturally full of love for the Union soldier, and it passed the following law, to be found in the Revised Statutes, section 1754. It has become so obsolete in practice that I doubt if many members have a recollection that such a law was ever passed:

> SEC. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of duties of such offices.

How has that law been kept? Go through the departments of the Government and see for yourselves. Out of the eighty-five thousand men in the employ of the republican party, how many are disabled or crippled veterans? I venture to say that, compared with the army of politicians that are to be found stowed away in the fat places, you can almost count the disabled soldiers on your fingers and toes.

I say that one-half of those in the employment of the Government are not Union soldiers; and if the gentleman will go round with me some summer afternoon and count the eighty-five thousand, we will see who is right, and I reiterate my statement, that of these eighty-five thousand men, so few are disabled soldiers that you might, comparatively speaking, count them on your fingers and toes. My friend from Maine the other day laid great stress upon the absence of crippled soldiers from the soldiers' roll. What can he say about their employment not only under this administration but under that of Gen. Grant? He made much sport the other day about 'diseased democrats.' I say to him it would be well if there were more of this class of men in your public offices. The gentleman is not well posted in the troubles that afflict the men of an army. And it is easy to be seen that he never set a squadron in the field. If he had, he never would have fallen into the error that a soldier can be disabled only by the loss of a leg or the loss of an arm. He never would have made light of a 'diseased' soldier. The trouble with our friends upon the other side is that they always want something conspicuous. There is no merit to them in a 'diseased man.' He may have been a gallant soldier and have lost his health in the service of his country. But he does not show off well.

They want a man without an arm or a leg—one that gets around with some trouble.

Then they sit back in their chairs with all the unction of men who have performed a great and a noble work, and say to the world: 'See what we have done. See the fourteen cripples we have on the soldiers' roll. We are not like those bad fellows on the other side.' And with this their love for the Union soldier becomes exhausted, and they never take pains to inquire how many of the eighty-five thousand of their own officeholders are disabled or 'diseased' men, when the law requires them all to be, for I take it for granted that for every office in the gift of the Government there can be found a disabled Union soldier competent to fill it under the provisions of the section I have read.

Now, let us pass from the consideration of republican unfaithfulness to this law, and see what else they have failed to do for the Union soldier. Their party had power in both Houses from 1865 to 1875, ten years. Did they ever pass the bill for the equalization of bounties? It passed this House repeatedly. It always failed in the Senate. You had both branches and the President for ten years. Your pretended friendship always failed at some point. Once it went through the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President Wilson. But General Grant did not sign the bill. You never did more than keep up a respectable pretense.

Several members of a New York coaching club drove from that city to Philadelphia last Saturday in less than twelve hours. Four horses were driven, and changed every ten miles. It is said that 80,000 people lined the streets in Philadelphia to see the coach enter the city. What a very remarkable sight it must have been, to be sure.

ELECTING A COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

It is seldom that a Convention of School Directors called out so many voters as those who met at Bloomsburg on last Tuesday. The Convention was called to order by Mr. W. H. Snyder, the County Superintendent. On separate motions James Kealey of Conyngham township was selected as Chairman, and G. W. Utt of Greenwood and Geo. W. Supplee of Madison as Secretaries. The list of Directors was then called over and they voted as follows: Those marked with a * were absent and the others were present.

	Nuss.	Snyder.
Benton.		
S P Krickbaum		1
William Ipher		1
Samuel Hess		1
John J McHenry*		
Russel Karns		
Hiram Ash		
Berwick.		
Alfred Bower		1
James Evans		1
D C McHenry		1
Dr H L Freas		1
L T Thompson, Esq	1	
Benjamin Hicks	1	
Beaver.		
James T Fox		1
Allen Mann		1
Frank Rhodes		1
E L Kramer*		
Edward Schell*		
Frederick Hosler*		
Bloom.		
Jacob R Graul		1
R H Ringler	1	
Samuel Knorr	1	
Eli Jones	1	
C S Furman	1	
B F Zarr	1	
Briarcreek.		
John Fester		1
Emanuel Yost		1
Evan Adams*		
A B Croop		1
George N Miller*		
Martin Adams		1
Catawissa.		
S D Rinard		1
John Mench		1
William Hartman		1
E B Guie		1
Nathan Creasy	1	
Solomon Helwig	1	
Centre.		
Daniel Whitmire		1
George Conner		1
Aaron Kelchner		1
Elijah Hagenbuch		1
G A Frederick		1
Edward Hartman		1
Conyngham.		
John W Tiley		1
James Kerly		1
Martin Laughlin		1
John Monroe		1
Thomas Chapman		1
Patrick Brennan		1
Centralia.		
Thomas Geraghty	1	
Patrick McBrearty	1	
James Reily		1
James Daily		1
Joseph Davis		1
C G Murphy		1
Fishingcreek.		
William Stocker		1
Joseph Coleman*		
Harmon J Hess		1
Daniel McHenry		1
George Lines		1
Samuel Smith*		
Franklin.		
William Stoker		1
Philip Manhardt*		
David A Munson*		
Jackson Cleaver*		
Jonathan Loreman*		
Washington Parr*		
Greenwood.		
William H Hayman		1
Thomas Wilson		1
George W Utt		1
Joseph Reece		1
James Vanhorn		1
John Sands		1
Hemlock.		
Sylvester Pursel		1
William McMichael		1
Paswold Folk		1
Peter S Brugler		1
William Wagner		1
John Kistler		1
Jackson.		
George W Farver		1
Frank Trivelpiece		1
John Yorks*		
A L Hess		1
Nehemiah Kile		1
Abraham Knouse		1
Locust.		
Elijah Cleaver		1
Aaron Yoder		1
J S Scott		1
John Walter*		
A B Fisher		1
John Brofee		1
Madison.		
John G Nevius		1
George W Supplee		1
J P Runyan		1
George Beagle		1
Ezra Vandine		1
William Hartline		1
Main.		
Jonas W John		1
Joseph Geiger*		
William Mensinger*		
David Shuman	1	
U J Campbell	1	
James Keiffer*		
Mifflin.		
A M Mosteller		1
D C Bond		1
Stephen Hetler		1
Wm Parr	1	
Samuel Snyder*		
A L Schweppenheiser*		
Montour.		
Emanuel Lazarus		1
Isaac E Yost		1
John Gordon		1
Samuel Geiger		1
Luther Eyer		1
John G Quick		1
Mt. Pleasant.		
William Miller		1
Joseph Ikeler		1
Hiram Everett		1
Peter Hippensteel		1
John H Wolf		1
Pierce White		1
Orange.		
Oliver Covenhoven		1
Abraham Dildine		1
A B Herring		1
William Hagenbuch		1
Aaron Patterson		1
P V Clossen		1
Pine.		
P W Sones		1
Ira Pursel		1
Nathan Moser*		
H J Cotner		1
A K Fullmer*		
Abraham Bennett		1
Roaringcreek.		
Isaac W Cherington		1
J M Manhardt		1
David W Rarig		1
John Rarig	1	
John B Klinger		1
Lawrence Honshue*		
Scott.		
Jacob Terwilliger		1
E B Pursel		1
H C Kelchner		1
David Jones		1
Joseph Miller		1
Alfred Mood		1
Sugarloaf.		
William B Peterman		1
Miles Comstock*		
A B Albertson		1
Joshua Fritz		1
Daniel Hess		1
David Lewis*		
	19	106

Total 150 Directors.

Before balloting the Chairman announced the law to be as previously stated in the COLUMBIAN, that the salary had been fixed at $1000.00 per annum for this County under the general provisions of an Act of Assembly lately passed, and that therefore the first business in order was to proceed to nominations. Thereupon Secretary Utt nominated W. H. Snyder of Orange and B. F. Zarr named M. W. Nuss of Bloom.

Dr. Freas, of Berwick, raised the point of order that no one could be elected who had not served as a teacher three months preceding the election. The Chairman thereupon made a brief argument that the candidate must have taught for the last preceding three years. On motion, Secretary Utt read Sec. 134 of the School law as follows, viz:—

'That no person shall hereafter be eligible to the office of county, city or borough superintendent, in any county in this Commonwealth, who does not possess a diploma from a college legally empowed to grant literary degrees, a diploma or State certificate issued according to law by the authorities of a State Normal School, a professional certificate from a county, city or borough superintendent of good standing, issued at least one year prior to the election, or a certificate of competency from the State Superintendent of Common Schools, nor shall such person be eligible unless he has a sound moral character, and has had successful experience in teaching within three years of the time of his election: *Provided*, That serving as county, city or borough superintendent shall be deemed a sufficient test of qualifications; and the president and secretary of each convention of school directors held in any county, city or borough, to elect a county, city or borough superintendent, when certifying to the Superintendent of Common Schools the name and address of the person elected county, city of borough superintendent, shall at the same time state the kind and character of the evidence upon which said convention relied for proof of the eligibility of the person so elected; and the said Superintendent of Common Schools, if upon examination of the evidence, presented, it shall prove to be such as is required by this act, and no objection be made in accordance with section fourth of the act approved April seventeenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, shall issue a commission to the person elected as aforesaid, as now required by law; but if, upon examination of said evidence of competency, it shall not prove to be such as is required by this act, or if objection be made in accordance with said section of the act approved April seventeenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the said Superintendent of Common Schools shall appoint two competent persons, himself being the third, to examine the person so elected county, city or borough superintendent; and if, upon examination, he be found duly qualified for the office, the said Superintendent of Common Schools shall issue to him the usual commission; but if not, the said Superintendent of Common Schools shall proceed in like manner in respect to the person receiving the next highest number of votes in the convention of directors, who, if found qualified shall receive the commission aforesaid as county, city or borough superintendent; but if his qualifications are also found insufficient, the said Superintendent of Common Schools shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the Governor of the Commonwealth, some other person with the required qualifications, county, city or borough superintendent for the ensuing term of such office.

Also the opinion of Prof. Wickersham, State Superintendent, as follows:

'In accordance with section three of article X, Constitution of 1873, women twenty-one years of age and upwards are eligible not only to the office of county superintendent, but to any office of control or management under the school laws of this State.

Persons who will engage in other professions, while attempting to dischage the duties of this office, should not receive the support of directors. The qualifications for this office, without which the person elected cannot be commissioned, are literary and scientific acquirements, skill and experience in the art of teaching, sound moral character, and citizenship in the county.

Col. Knorr denied the power of the Convention to pass upon the question of eligibility, but that it was a question for the State Superintendent to decide. He then moved for a direct vote.

At this point the Chairman proceeded to discuss the question, taking an opposite view. Mr. Zarr asked him to withdraw a portion of his remarks, as unparlimentary and uncalled for, but Mr. Kealy declined to do so. The ballot was then proceeded with, and the result was as above stated.

Mr. Snyder thereupon took the floor to make a personal explanation, which be did in a heated manner. We think this was uncalled for—out of taste—because the vote had already vindicated him from the charges contained in a secret circular. Such anonymous publications of course are cowardly attacks, and should not be dignified by an answer. If publicly replied to, they assume undue importance, and even if the charges were true, and duly signed, the author would have no opportunity to substantiate them in Convention, unless he was a director. The Convention adjourned at the conclusion of Mr. Snyder's remarks.

There have been a good many "sweet singers" since she of Michigan burst upon a waiting world, but the one that takes the rag off the bush is of the *Legislative Record*. We find the stanza profusely scattered through its pages:

The question being,
Will the House agree to the bill?
It was agreed to.
The title was read.
The question being,
Will the House agree to the title?
It was agreed to.

It looks like poetry, if it isn't; and it has to be set in this shape because the *Record* is paid for by the page, and the shorter the lines the "fatter" is the contractor's take.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Frank Beamish will go to the State Convention and claim a seat with the Luzerne delegation. It is said that he was elected by a bogus committee, and will probably not be admitted. If he does get in, he will probably work for McCandless for governor in consideration of his vote in the Board of Pardons.

Gilmore's Band sailed from New York to attend the Paris Exhibition, last Saturday.

Workingmen.

Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use one bottle of Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See other column.

Marriages.

CARPENTER—DILS.—At the residence of the bride in Sugarloaf township on the 20th ult., by Wm. Appleman, J. P., Charles Carpenter of Jackson to Sophia M. Dils of Sugarloaf.

WOODS—DERR.—On April the 26th by Elder B Shearer, at the residence of the bride's father Mr James S. Woods of Fishingcreek to Miss Mary Alice Derr of Jackson township, Columbia county.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is one simple trial.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee until head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth Street. Advice free. No fee until head and all pass in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in the country for the removal of worms, and his worm syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1 a bottle. Get it of your druggist. It never fails. may

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

The following tracts of land were sold by David Lowenberg, Treasurer of Columbia county to the Commissioners of said county on the second Monday of June 1876, and the time of redemption having passed by an Act approved March 13th, 1815 and supplements thereto the same will be sold on the second Monday of June 1878, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Callahan James one lot Centralia Borough unseated
Madden Thomas " " " "
Meehan James " " " "
Nevin Michael " " " "
Reily — " " " "
Sheppard B F " " " "
Moore Grace Mrs two lots " " "
Loveland H J one lot " " "
Star John " " " "
James Edward " " " "
Fenstermaker J B " " " "
Jones Annie T Mrs " " " "
Kline Caroline " " " "
Murphy Thomas " " " "
Minihan Michael " " " "
Kline John " " " "
Davis Henry " " " "
Miller Elias 300 acres Beaver township
Gearhart William 200 acres Sugarloaf twp.
Casey John Lower two lots Conyngham twp. seated
Wynn Dennis one lot

SILAS W. McHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
JOS. E. SANDS,
Com's.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., may 10 '78-3t Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands in Columbia County, Pa.

By virtue of sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relating to the sale of seated and unseated lands in the County of Columbia etc. for taxes due and unpaid, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in the Town of Bloomsburg on the second

MONDAY OF JUNE A. D. 1878.

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following described pieces of land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due and unpaid against the same, and continue the same from day to day as the same may be found necessary.

TERMS OF SALE

The amount of taxes and costs must be paid when the land is struck off, or the sale may be avoided and the property put up and resold.

UNSEATED LANDS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1878.

No. Acres.	Warrantee or owners.	Twp.	Taxes.
340	Amesbett & Losee	Beaver	155 77
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 "	McHugh James	"	99
1 "	Moore John	"	80
2 "	McBrearty Mrs	"	8 03
2 "	Parks	"	7 48
1 "	Quinn Pat	"	8 80
1 "	Sweet & Torry	"	19 73
2 "	VanBuren Mrs S E	"	5 61
12 "	VanBuren S K	"	63 30
1 "	Wittick Fred	"	4 29
22	Adams Enos	Centre	7 26
5	Altabach Sam	"	99
14	Conner John F	"	1 99
21	" Geo	"	2 00
7	Fritz Wm est	"	79
3	Good Jacob	"	39
34	Hoffman Wm est	"	3 41
10	Hagenbuch Wm	"	1 46
5	Henrie Joseph	"	48
6	Rambach Daniel	"	99
1 lot	Ashton Jacob	Conyngham	2 79
2 "	Brown Wm	"	5 93
499	Beam Joshua	"	284 86
450	Brown Nathaniel	"	498 15
1 "	Burt Andrew	"	11 45
1 "	Breslin Bernard	"	8 87
1 "	Cook Catherine	"	9 19
2 "	" David	"	23 48
1 "	Calahan Dan	"	2 25
2 "	Donahoe Cornelius	"	2 94
1 "	Davis Jno E	"	1 68
1 "	George Jerry	"	1 80
1 "	Gallagher Frank	"	1 23
119	Huston Jno	"	64 90
1 "	Honebach Ed	"	1 74
1 "	Joyce Peter	"	4 19
1 "	Jones Evan T	"	2 79
400	Kline Jno	"	1 60
232	Kline Jno L	"	3 24
1 "	Klingerman Fred	"	2 79
2 "	Kachelries Geo	"	16 80
1 "	Lindermuth Geo D	"	1 44
1 "	McGuire Terence	"	18 71
1 "	Morrison James	"	1 94
32 "	Marr & Morris	"	89 93
7 "	Marr H S	"	23 45
2 "	McManamon Peter	"	2 90
1 "	Murphey Anthony	"	2 15
1 "	" Richard	"	2 23
1 "	" Thos	"	2 23
279	Jordan Robt Tract	"	663 53
283	Porter Andrew	"	659 80
302	Walker Lewis	"	704 36
8	" "	"	9 74
170	Ruston Thos	"	45 66
380	" Mary	"	108 07
1 "	Shively Matthew	"	2 25
2 "	Treisbach Lewis	"	7 69
100	Trien Jacob	"	66 42
100	" "	"	51 42
"	Yocum Frank	"	3 42
401	Young John	"	254 54
20	Dresher John	Fishingcreek	4 87
150	Doty Pealer & Stewart	"	7 75
200	" "	"	10 34
9½	Force & Crawford	"	2 06
16 6-6	Hide John	"	2 19
200	Hoffman & Freas	"	9 20
250	Hulme Wm	"	23 00
99	Harrison Jarius	"	11 62
4 25-26	Kramer Wm	"	1 71
200	Kindt John & Co	"	9 20
140	Lemon Thomas	"	6 44
60	McHenry D & C B	"	2 73
53	" Ed est ½ to	"	2 30
15	Preston Elford	"	1 98
360	Pealer & Doty & Stewart	"	16 56
50	Pealer Doty	"	3 44
67	Cleaver Wellington	Franklin	7 08
60	Hower Moses	"	19 92
64	Albertson A. C. & Bailly	Greenwood	35 55
139	Berry James Est	do	27 00
8 lots	Beagle George	do	2 06
10	Eves Parvin Jr	do	2 10
1 lot "	Mary R	do	40
6	Musgrave McKelvy	do	30
12 lots	Miller Isaac	do	1 20
1 "	Masters William	do	1 90
1 "	Parker H & Ester	do	25
25	Barton Newton	Hemlock	6 21
30	Campbell L N	do	4 98
28	Emmitt A J	do	7 47
10	Evans & J	do	2 49
78	Harris Jacob est	do	5 60
7	Ivey William	do	1 23
30	Neal & Pursell	do	4 98
20	Pursell Isaac G	do	3 14
20	" Sylvester	do	3 14
5	Workhiser Peter sr	do	73
78	Whitenight George Jr	do	4 36
50	Frick Geo A	Jackson	6 20
300	" "	do	37 20
100	Hess Benjamin	do	9 40
5	Kesler John Jr	do	1 28
20	Keeler John R	do	4 34
25	Lewis Daniel	do	79
4	Miller Chas W	do	94
238	Miller & Neyhard	do	21 59
216	" "	do	18 70
22	Beaver Geo & J L Kline	Locust	1 51
200	Billington Thomas	do	16 66
80	Dewalt George	do	5 05
40	Fisher John	do	4 09
95	Hughes Wright	do	22 83
64	Keller Richard	do	2 40
108	Kline J L & G Rupp	do	9 80
4	Levan Savilla	do	1 01
200	Myers Mary	do	8 06
190	Ruston Thomas	do	4 04
190	Reese Daniel	do	8 06
200	Ruston Mary	do	8 06
200	Ruston Charlotte	do	8 06
200	Reynolds John	do	8 06
20	Bechtel Jacob	Madison	36
300	Freeze John G	do	26 10
50	Masters D & W	do	1 65
24	Brockway & Ent	Main	4 73
7	Wm. T. Shuman	do	66
26	Confair & Rice	do	1 66
230	Dewalt Philip	do	7 47
100	Hosler Jacob	do	6 70
300	Mann C F	do	13 20
4	Masteller Joseph	do	81
239	Shuman Reuben	do	9 85
403	Shuman W T	do	13 15
150	Yetter Daniel est	do	6 86
100	Yetter Isaac	do	3 28
100	Shultz Christian	do	3 28
5	Aten John	Mifflin	79
69	Bittenbender Mary	do	4 37
51	Creasy Henry	do	5 59
67	Dumbach Mami	do	2 77
67	Hess Priscilla	do	2 72
75	Hess L D	do	2 91
70	Jacoby O A	do	4 40
12	Kikendall N	do	46
200	Keller John	do	7 80
10	Mensch Emeline	do	92
100	Nungesser Geo	do	7 80
15	Ponebecker & Myer	do	1 38
123	Schweppenhiser I K	do	4 68
25	" Abe	do	2 91
30	" Horace	do	3 51
4	Swank S H	do	1 71
67	Yohe Jacob est	do	2 72
15	Yohe Henry	do	1 38
56	Clark Andrew	Montour	7 28
37	" "	do	4 81
56	Clark Mary	do	7 28
18	Giger John est	do	6 30
10	Grove Bros	do	3 90
2½	Rishel Jonathan sr	do	29
28	Ramsey's est 6-7	do	3 00
60	Beagle John	Mt. Pleasant	1 92
8	Fisher Jacob	do	36
5	Mason C	do	19
8	Melick John	do	3 57
60	Melick Henry W	do	4 77
12	Miller Andrew H	do	1 60
50	Waller D J	do	32 96
16	Wilson Julia	do	90
8	Creveling Sam	Orange	1 66
12	Dildine Abram	do	2 50
20	Everet Moses	do	5 01
19	Everet Gabriel	do	6 40
20	Kline Abram	do	4 50
15	Kline A J	do	5 01
51	" "	do	4 07
34	Rink J F	do	2 53
34	Snyder Wm	do	2 62
36	Cox Wm R	Pine	88
67	Chamberlin Hannah	do	3 30
1 lot	Davis Thomas est	do	3 07
"	Doan George	do	33
350	Frick Geo A est	do	19 19
50	Funston Jno A	do	3 35
100	Frick Leggot & Co	do	10 05
15	Gordner Henry sr	do	1 81
1 lot	Heath Sylvester P	do	81
100	Jacoby O A	do	6 70
50	Kline & Patterson	do	24 34
50	Warner Margaret P	do	16 78
20	Young Sam	do	08
60	Barnes Thomas	Roaringcreek	2 96
40½	Breisch Jacob	do	2 61
103	" "	do	5 22
30	Beaver Geo & J L Kline	do	2 66
18	Dillipiane Ezekiel	do	1 73
400	Frick & Shuman	do	17 40
251	Heffron Samuel	do	13 05
36	" "	do	1 74
100	Huston John part of	do	4 35
7	Hoffstein Israel	do	13
44	Little Robert	do	5 17
142	Morris & Hughes	do	6 9
19	" "	do	1 78
7	" "	do	89
45	" "	do	1 95
9	" "	do	39
100	Wellington Wm	do	4 35
30	" "	do	1 31
40	Robb J Miller	do	1 74
18	Skate Henry	do	2 61
50	Trien Jacob	do	2 94
50	Yocum Elija	do	2 17
24	" "	do	1 74
	" "	do	43
2	Pursell John	Scott	2 92
1 lot	Schug Peter est	do	22
"	Turner John	do	60
200	Buckalew James est	Sugarloaf	35 10
84	Cole Ezekiel	do	19 65
400	Doebler Chas	do	37 80
187	Gross Nathaniel	do	31 50
200	Gray Robert	do	18 90
19	Hartman Jesse	do	2 37
125	Creveling S & Co	do	18 90
½ of 119	Hess Wesley	do	6 30
½ of 119	" "	do	6 30
½ of 119	" "	do	12 60
75	Labach Em & S Bower	do	9 45
300	Montgomery Robt	do	[illegible]
75	Stephens Wm M	do	10 80
5	Yapie Henry	do	2 61
18	Young Abe	do	3 69

Treasurer's Sale of Seated Lands in Columbia county.

Also the following lots, pieces and parcels of seated lands, returned by the tax collectors, are to be sold at the same time, under the provisions of an Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act relating to the sale of lands for taxes in Columbia county," approved March 5th, 1868.

Acres.	Warrantee or owner.		Tax.
27	Crouse Stephen	Beaver	1 89
1	Shriver Henry	do	1 30
27	Benjamin S J		2 04
70		Benton	3 04
50	Conner Catharine	do	8 55
45	" Mathias	do	24 00
2 lots	McHenry Russel	do	11 17
25	Masters Parvin	do	2 80
12	McNeal Abram	do	22 00
13	Mulligan Susan	do	1 94
15	Doty & Pealer	do	3 60
128	Hawk J W	Briarcreek	16 88
49	Hughes E W	do	19 42
8	Kocher Maria	do	9 20
1 lot	Andrews Harriet	do	8 50
"	Kline Susan	Bloom	2 64
"	Prentis Nancy	do	6 30
3 lots	Pursell E B	do	2 28
1 "	Thomas Jno	do	33 24
5 lots	Walter Norman	do	3 80
1 acre	Arndt Noah	do	27 97
1 lot	James John	Catawissa	3 00
2 lots	Freas Andrews est	Centralia	2 50
1 acre	Kikendall & Creasy	Centre	45
2 lots	Brennan Jacob	do	79
1 "	Meghen Peter	Conyngham	8 10
1 "	Crane Dominick	do	60
1 "	Levelle M M	do	60
1 "	Wian Dennis	do	1 40
2 "	Knittle Jonathan	do	2 10
½ "	Burk John Mrs	do	19 21
1 "	Culp Philip Mrs	do	6 60
2 "	Davison David	do	19 80
6 "	Kreamer A W	do	12 46
1 "	Morgan William	do	19 41
1 "	Brown Fred	do	6 60
1 "	Hummel Jack	do	2 80
6 acres	Ebner William	Greenwood	1 75
15 "	Callen Isaac est	Hemlock	3 90
16 "	Horn Wm	do	94
1 lot	Ellis Wm A	Jackson	5 57
20 acres	Wintersteen John	Madison	2 96
1 lot	Piler Wm	do	2 28
60 acres	Waller D J	Mifflin	1 22
52 "	Hidlay George	Mt Pleasant	11 40
12 "	Dawson Hannah	Orange	6 37
12 "	Young David	Pine	7 66
25 "	Greenly Richard est	do	59
35 "	Watts Jno W	do	3 44
1 lot	Hess S H	Scott	1 52
4½ acres	Rittenberg Joseph	do	1 88
1 lot	Hartman Miner	Sugarloaf	1 56

R. W. McREYNOLDS, Treasurer.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.59 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.20 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	8.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.27 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due. Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2.00 paper in the county making the offer. tf.

Geo. A. Clark has some new window awnings.

John M. Buckalew was foreman of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Ent is building an addition to the store room of W. C. McKinney.

Court adjourned on Thursday morning to meet Saturday at 9 o'clock a. m.

Hon. E. J. McHenry spent last Sunday at home.

E. E. Orvis and A. C. Smith Esqs., attended the National Convention in Philadelphia this week.

The Bloomsburg Gas Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. payable after June 1st.

At a meeting of the Town Council held April 30th, the tax rate for the coming year was fixed at 8 mills.

George Risewick has obtained the contract to carry the mails between the post office and the railroad stations.

The Montrose *Democrat* has changed into a semi-weekly. We hope the experiment will will prove successful.

The Berwick *Independent* says the Jackson & Woodin manufacturing company in that place have received a contract for building two hundred house cars.

The soda fountain at Moyer Brothers and Hendershott's Drug Stores have been put in condition for the summer trade. If you want to keep cool try some.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

Miss Mellick and sister, of Pittston, have moved to Bloomsburg, and have engaged in the business of dressmaking and sewing. Residence on Centre street near Fifth.

Jacob Ahl filled the ice house formerly owned by Charles Foster, last winter, and is now prepared to furnish that cooling substance to those who desire it.

The Young Men's Christian Association of this place will hold meetings next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, May 13, 14, 15. Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary, will have charge of the meetings.

The work on Main street below Market is progressing. The bed is made with broken stone from the new jail, and when completed it ought to be in fine condition, if the work is properly done.

There are over fifty applications for executive clemency before the Board of Pardons. No action has yet been taken in Jack Kehoe's case. A special writ of error has been applied for in the case of Dennis Donnelly whose execution at Pottsville has been fixed for the 22nd of this month.

A. L. Fritz, a law student of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, was admitted to the practice of law on Wednesday last. He passed a most creditable examination, and we welcome him to the fraternity. He is of good moral character, stable, and well founded in the principles of jurisprudence.

The annual meeting of the Col. Co., Agricultural Society for the election of officers will be held in the Opera House at Bloomsburg, on Saturday the 18th of May, at 1 o'clock p. m.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
Secretary.

May 10 2-w

CENTRALIA, April 25, 1878.—I hereby caution all persons from buying or bartering with a Centralia and Conyngham Township poor order No. 936, favor Michael Sullivan for $100,00 the same has been stolen from my possession and will have it cancelled.

JAMES DALEY,
Treasurer.

Under its present management, our Normal School grounds are being artistically beautified. As they are to a large extent a place of popular resort, our people should not only take a just pride in them, but contribute seeds, plants, flowers, &c., for which Steward Wells will be duly thankful, and the whole community benefitted.

In the trial of a criminal case early this week, one of the counsel suggested that the witness on the stand was so intoxicated on a certain occasion about which he was testifying that he was sick at his stomach. The witness denied it whereupon the counsel said that if the witness was not sick from drinking, he must have taken an *epidemic* that caused him to throw up.

The COLUMBIAN of last week contained a full column report of the National Greenback meeting held in the Opera House, with a synopsis of the speeches. Our object is to give all the news of all parties and creeds, though we may differ with them in opinion. Members of the National party who desire to know what is going on must depend on the COLUMBIAN for their information, as no other paper in the county contains it.

THE TIDY HOUSEWIFE.—The careful tidy housewife, when she is giving her house its spring cleaning, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she should know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of all medicines. See other column.

DEATH FROM ROPE JUMPING.—"On Thursday last Cora Caul, aged about eleven years, daughter of William Caul, was taken violently sick with symptoms of Erysipelas, which were followed by hemorrhages. Everything was done for her that medical skill could suggest, but without avail and she died on Monday morning last. She was exceedingly bright, lovable and pretty child, doted on by her parents and admired and petted by the whole neighborhood. Her sickness was the direct result of rope jumping of which she was exceedingly fond and ambitious to excel in.—*Daily Miltonian.*

At a meeting of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church, held last Monday night, E. R. Drinker, B. F. Hartman and Geo. E. Elwell were elected lay delegates to the Diocesan Convention to be held in Reading June 5th.

Among the old books and papers on exhibition at an entertainment given recently in Bellefonte for the benefit of the Episcopal Sunday School, was a Latin Bible published in 1477, and a History of America published in 1571, both owned by Miss A. D. Weed, formerly of Bloomsburg.

What a Lovely Flower is the lilly of the valley, and how closely resembling it in purity is the complexion which has been embellished with Glen's Sulphur Soap, that wholesome aid to beauty.

Silver Locks Grow Dark from the use of Hill's Hair Dye.

April 19 4w.

Another victim of that dread disease, scarlet fever, was buried last Saturday. An interesting little daughter of C. M. Vanderslice, after a continued illness, seemed almost out of danger, when she had a relapse and died. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of the community. There are several other cases of scarlet fever in town, and the disease though not spreading, does not seem to abate in severity.

The Prothonotary of Lycoming county appears to have just discovered the plan of taking receipts from attorneys who desire to take papers on file from the office. The same plan has been in operation in this county for years, and we are surprised to learn that in so large a county as Lycoming where there are so many papers to keep track of, the system has just been adopted.

On Saturday last the National Committee, of Montour county, met in the Union Hall Hotel, John C. Milhouse in the chair, and E. O. Ridgway, Secretary. After some discussion it was agreed to call a mass County Convention on the Fourth of July. E. E. Orvis, A. C. Smith and Hervy E. Smith, Nationals from Bloomsburg, were present. Each made a few remarks by way of advice, etc. We remember a part of Mr. Smith's remarks. They were as follows "The two organs (in Bloomsburg) have commenced to growl, and the people have commenced to think, and when they commence that they become Greenbackers." That's so.—*Record.*

NOVEL MODE OF FISHING.—A gentleman related to us a few days since a novel method of fishing with bladders, giving his own experience and success. In lake fishing, or where there is no current, it would no doubt work admirably. He said a friend and himself procured twenty five or thirty bladders blown full and tied a hook and line to the neck of each, baited the hooks, and threw them out on a lake to fish for perch and black bass. He said the bladders soon began to move lively, as the fish took the bait and moved off. They could not draw them under, but could swim rapidly, drawing the bladder after them. They picked up their fish by means of a boat, and had a lively time with fine success.—*Towanda Republican.*

DAYS OF GRACE.—We understand that it is quite common for drawers of checks on banks and bankers to make their checks payable at a date subsequent to the day of issue, and contend that these checks are entitled to days of grace, like promissory notes. The following is a copy of the law upon this subject: "Days of grace shall be allowed upon all bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes or other instruments negotiable by the laws of this Commonwealth, excepting only bills of exchange and drafts drawn at sight, and checks drawn upon banks or bankers, whether payable upon presentation or upon some day or time subsequent to the date of issue."—*Purdon's Digest,* page 1981.

Last Saturday forenoon Jay Claude, a little eight year old son of B. F. Zarr Esq., had a very narrow escape from instant death. He, with another little boy was on the hill over looking the creek, gathering ferns, when he reached too far, and fell over the rocks on the railroad track of the Irondale Company. His head struck a tie and fractured the skull. He was found by two young men who were fishing and carried to the house of William Edgar at the bridge. The wound was dressed by Drs. McKelvy and Reber, and in the afternoon the little fellow was taken home. Strange to say, the shock did not render him unconscious. He is improving, and if nothing unforeseen occurs, will recover. This is the third accident that has happened on the rocks, one resulting in death, and should be a warning to parents and children.

BLOOMSBURG, May 6, 1878.

A meeting of stockholders of the Sixth District Normal School was held at the office in the Hall.

On motion C. Barton was appointed President of the meeting.

On motion I. W. Hartman was appointed Secretary.

On motion I. S. Kuhn and Edward Rawlins were elected as tellers of the election.

On motion Wm. Neal, J. A. Funston, Wm. Elwell and E. Mendenhall were nominated on the part of the stockholders for election as Trustees for three years.

On motion this meeting recommended C. G. Barkley, I. S. Kuhn, C. R. Cockalew and C. Barton as suitable persons for the appointment by the State as Trustees.

On motion the meeting proceeded to an election.

The result was the election of Wm. Neal, John A. Funston, Elias Mendenall and Wm. Elwell.

I. W. HARTMAN,
Secretary.

MARKET STREET IMPROVEMENT.

ANOTHER LARGE BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT TO BE ERECTED.

Business improvements on Market street steadily continue, notwithstanding the dullness and the general complaints of hard times. This is true, more especially of the blocks between Seventh and Ninth streets, on which, since 1873, several fine business houses have been erected. When sales have been made in this locality the prices realized have been fully up to any previous time. Property on Market street is held at even higher figures than on Chestnut street or elsewhere in the city. Another extensive improvement is now contemplated by one of our Market street firms, and which, will be one of the finest that our city has yet witnessed. Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, of Eighth and Market streets, have just completed a contract for the erection of a five-story stone building on their properties, Nos. 805, 807 and 809 Market street, adjoining their present store, at the corner of Eighth street, and on completion the whole will be thrown into one building, making one of the finest stores in the city, with a frontage on Market street of over ninety feet. The improvement is one that cannot fail to be a credit, not only to the street, but to the city. Everything about the building is to be of the best and most substantial character. Careful study has been given to every detail of construction. All the latest improvements have been adopted, including steam elevators, which will make the upper floors as valuable and convenient as the first floor itself. The building operations will begin about June 1st, and it is expected that in a little over three months the completed store will be thrown open to the public.—*Philadelphia Press, May 4th.*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court opened on Monday, May 6th, at ten o'clock in the morning. Hon. William Elwell President Judge, and Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman, Associates, on the Bench. The attendance on Monday was large, all the constables, and justices being in town to make their returns.

Isaac McBride, M. E. Cox and B. F. Edgar were appointed Tipstaves for first week and G. W. Foster and C. K. Hughes for second week

Report of sale of James Kostenbauder confirmed nisi.

Report of sale real estate of Hiram Longer deceased confirmed nisi.

Report of reviewers on road in Mifflin township confirmed nisi.

Citation awarded in the estate of Jacob Shearman deceased.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Commonwealth vs. W. H. Aul. Recognizance of defendant and W. O. Holmes each in $500 for appearance of W. H. Aul at next court.

Exceptions filed to the account of H. W. Vanderslice, Administrator of J. H. Vanderslice, deceased.

On petition, Joseph Giger was appointed supervisor of Centre township.

Commonwealth vs. Elijah Summers and Jesse Wilson. Assault and Battery and malicious mischief. Grand Jury returned a true bill. Jury called to try Wilson, Summers not being in Court. Wilson acted as his own counsel, and conducted the examination of witnesses. Jury found him guilty, and on Tuesday morning the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 00, pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for three months. The defendant Summers came into Court and was delivered up by his bail. He plead guilty and received the same sentence that was imposed on Wilson.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Hide. This was a c[illegible] larceny held over from last term for sentence. Court sentenced defendant to pay a fine of $500 the costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in county jail for 30 days.

On motion of C. R. Buckalew for a committee to examine Andrew L. Fritz for admission to the bar, Court appointed John G. Freeze, C. G. Barkley and J. B. Robison.

On motion of W. H. Abbott, James Scarlet an attorney of Danville was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Columbia county.

Report of reviewers of a road in Jackson township near William Parks, against a road, confirmed nisi.

Report of re reviewers of a road in Jackson township near Daniel Young's, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Greenwood township near G. W. Ikeler's, confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Holder. Assault and Battery. Grand Jury return a true bill.

Order of sale continued in the estate of Joseph P. Conner deceased.

Petition for a bridge in Fishingcreek township. Court appointed Abner Welsh, Hicks Kitchen and David Achenbach as viewers.

In the estate of William H. Brown deceased, order of sale continued.

Court appointed Stephen Grover, William Utt and Nathan Miller viewers of a road in Mifflin township.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Holder. Assault and Battery. Defendant plead guilty. Tuesday morning Court sentenced Henry Holder to pay a fine of $10,00 and costs of prosecution.

Report of viewers on a road in Catawissa township confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Wellington Weidensaul. Fornication and Bastardy. A true bill. Recognizance of defendant and Isaiah Yeager each in the sum of $500,00 for appearance of defendant at next court.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Marks. Mayhem and Assault and Battery. This was a case that arose out of the demoralization of March 25th, execution day. Daniel Marks, the defendant, was charged with having attacked the prosecutor Rudolph Kester, in a saloon in Bloomsburg on the afternoon of that day, and in the tussle that ensued, bitten Kester's nose. The commonwealth proved that there was a fight between Kester and Marks and that Marks first attacked Kester. The theory of the defence was that Marks fought in self-defense. The jury returned a sealed verdict on Wednesday morning finding the defendant guilty of an assault and battery.

On Wednesday morning the case of the commonwealth against Harman Bright and wife charged with an assault and battery, was called. The defendants pleaded guilty and the case was heard by the court. Miss H. J. D. Rutan was called, and stated that the defendants had assaulted her and her mother in the Savage Hill school house, Fishingcreek township, on the 8th of March last, and gave the particulars. Harman Bright, one of the defendants, testified that his wife slapped Hannah Rutan because she (Miss Rutan) had called her a liar four weeks before. He did not touch Miss Rutan. He said that the preacher Harvey had kissed his wife; denied it in the neighborhood, and on that night after church made a public confession of the kissing. The difficulty arose from the kissing business, though just how, did not appear. The court sentenced the defendants to pay a fine of twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

THE SHERIFF'S DOINGS.

We give below the result of the Sheriff's Sales on Monday last.

1. Lucas Fahringer to M. G. Hughes $25,00
2. J. C. Smith to Alex. Stewart and J. A. Funston, $220.
3. J. C. Smith to M. E. Jackson, $500.
4. Abram Sweppenheiser to Lydia A. Schreck $4500.
5. Jacob Bittenbender to C. Harpster $50.00.
6. Conrad Bredbenner to C. W. Miller $25,00.
7. David Reeder to W. H. Reeder $610.00.
8. W. V. Robbins to Benton M. S. L. A. $50,00.
9. Agnes Smith to A. L. Turner $1162.50.

Other sales advertised were continued to Saturday May 11th at 1 p. m.

INQUISITIONS.

Property of John Creasy extended at $300, per annum.

Simon P. Kase condemned.

Wm Schultz extended at $220 per annum

Wm. Milnes Est.—the lime quarry, extended at $600, per annum.

N. D. Kile, extended at $50, per annum.

W. H. Reinbold, extended at $100, per annum.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

While riding in a Niagara-street car, at Buffalo, N. Y., said Mr. A to Mr. B, "I was mistaken the other day." "How?" said Mr. B. "You remember we were talking of Dr. Pierce and his Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, and I questioned the Doctor's ability to cure catarrh or consumption, and stated that a friend had used his medicines with but little or no relief. To satisfy you I wrote my friend, and here is his reply":

DECATUR, Ill., August 6th, 1878.

FRIEND A:

In reply to yours, just received, asking what effect Dr. Pierce's medicines had on me, I would say, three years ago I expected to die with consumption. I had long suffered with catarrh, my throat and lungs were badly affected, and my system was rapidly breaking down. I had tried many physicians and remedies without benefit. Having seen good results follow the use of Dr. Pierce's Medicines, I resolved to give them a thorough trial. In six months time I was entirely cured. No medicines stand higher, in my estimation, than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They not only saved my life, but have made me a hearty and strong man.

Very truly yours,
S. M. IRWIN.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The regular meeting of the Town Council was held at the council chamber on Wednesday evening last. The President and all the members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The committee appointed to confer with the Gas Company with reference to a reduction in rates by extinguishing the gas at an earlier hour, reported that no change could be made. Messrs Rabb and Evans, committee on material made a report and were continued with power to purchase material. The following bills were approved and ordered paid. Bill of M. C. Woodward, referred back last month, for $12,00. Bill of Town Auditors $15.00. Bill of Jas. C. Brown for publishing annual statement $26,00. Bill of Brockway & Elwell for statement, and Ordinance No. 22, $30.00. Bill of Constable Thomas, for April $11,24. Police bill for April $6.00. Bill of Douglas Hughes for hauling cinder on river road was referred to the street commissioner. Bill of Gas Company for April was ordered paid $85.25. Mr. Rabb moved that a committee be appointed to ascertain what the cost of lighting the streets with coal oil would be. Messrs. Sharpless, Rabb and Drinker were appointed. Mr. Sharpless moved that Ordinance No. 21 prohibiting the running at large of cattle be repealed. A vote was taken and Messrs. Herring, Rabb, Evans and Sharpless voted yes; Drinker, Holmes and Elwell voted no. Several building permits were granted, and complaints were made about board sidewalks which were in bad condition. Street Commissioner was instructed to notify all parties to put their sidewalks in good order. Town treasurer offered T. J. Vanderslice Sr. and Joseph Sharpless as sureties on his bond. Sureties approved. Evan Jones was appointed an assistant policeman. Adjourned.

THE CATTLE ORDINANCE NOT REPEALED.

It appears from the report of Council proceedings that a motion was made by Mr. Sharpless to repeal Ordinance No. 21, seconded by Mr. Elwell. The motion was carried by the customary 4 to 3. As there are some who may allow their cows to run at large, under the misapprehension that the ordinance prohibiting it has been repealed, we give our understanding of the matter.

1st. An ordinance is a statute of the Town. It is passed in a certain manner prescribed by law, and goes on the ordinance book. When an act of the Legislature becomes a law, it can only be repealed in the same formal manner in which it was passed, and hence another law is enacted declaring the original to be repealed, which repealing act goes on the statute book. This is a long established parliamentary rule, and the precedent was recognized here when Ordinance No. 11, prohibiting cattle from running at large was repealed in 1873 by Ordinance No. 12. So when the hours between which cattle might not run at large, were made from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. it was required to be done by an ordinance which became Ordinance No. 20. The precedent is therefore established by all parliamentary usage, and by the practice in this town. The manner in which it was attempted to repeal Ordinance No. 21, by a simple motion, was not the proper way. No order of publication was made, and therefore no legal notice can be given of the repeal, and no ordinance can be passed or repealed without ten days notice as required by law. Ordinance No. 21 stands on the statute book of the town, and it will remain in force until another ordinance is entered there which repeals it. If the gentlemen who favor the repeal will give notice at the next regular meeting that an ordinance to repeal No. 21 will be presented at the following meeting, and at the proper time pass an ordinance of repeal, which shall go into effect after ten days public notice, their action will be valid. As the matter stands now, the cattle law is in force, and if the officers of the town wish the people to look upon them as law abiding citizens, who enforce the laws of the corporation, they will see that cattle are shut up, until an ordinance is passed in a legal way that shall permit them to run at large. If the ordinance as it stands is not observed, there is a remedy by mandamus from the Court, compelling public officers to do their duty.

LICENSES.

Wednesday afternoon was the time fixed for applications for liquor licenses. In the following cases remonstrances were filed.

William Giger,	Bloomsburg,	Tavern
Daniel W. Robbins,	Bloomsburg,	L. Store
Boyd W. Williams,	Berwick borough,	Tavern
George P. Miller,	" "	E. House
Milton Charles,	Bloomsburg,	E. House

The following being new applications were held over.

Thomas Gerity,	Centralia	E. House
Simon Charles,	Beaver twp.,	E. House

Saturday next at 9 o'clock a. m. was fixed for hearing witnesses on remonstrances and new houses. The question as to the power to subpœnae witnesses in such cases being raised, the court said that they had the power to issue subpœnas, and to enforce them by attachment if not obeyed. The following licenses were granted.

Jacob L. Girton,	Bloomsburg.	"
John Leacock,	"	"
George W. Maurer,	Berwick Borough,	Tavern
Jacob B. Kistler,	Catawissa twp.,	"
Andrew T Ikeler,	Benton,	"
Robert Beagle,	Greenwood twp.,	"
Humphrey Parker,	" "	"
Hiram Hess,	Benton,	"
John Eckrote,	Scott twp.,	"
Johanna O'Conner,	Centralia borough,	L. Store
O. A. Jacoby,	Bloomsburg,	"
R. Berger,	Berwick borough,	E. House
Wesley Dildine,	Madison twp.,	Tavern
W. H. Gilmore,	Bloomsburg,	E. House
J. K. Ehawn,	Catawissa twp.,	"
B. B. Yetter,	Maine twp.,	Tavern
Isaiah Yeager,	Locust,	"
Daniel Kehres,	"	"
G. L. Kostenbauder & Co	Catawissa.	"
J. E. Longenberger,	Main,	"
J. H. Hoyt,	"	"
A. K. Smith,	Madison twp.,	Tavern
W. R. Tubbs,	Montour twp.,	"
Wm. Peiffer,	Centralia borough,	"
H. W. Brumbach,	Catawissa twp.,	E. House
E. S. Truckenmiller,	" "	"
John L. Kline,	Conyngham twp.,	Tavern
Isaac Edwards,	"	"
Daniel F. Curry,	Centralia borough,	"
Aaron W. Hess,	Mifflin twp.,	"
Joseph H. Shuman,	Beaver twp.,	"
John W. Kile,	Sugarloaf twp.,	"
C. B. Detterick,	[illegible]	"
George W. Betz,	Scott twp.,	Tavern
Emanuel Changst,	Centre twp.,	"
Wellington K. Weidensaul,	Centralia bor.,	Tavern

[Continued.]

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Money of the United States, or paper money, commonly called National Greenbacks, is issued by the Government and is not made to rest on a specie basis, the greenbacks are not redeemed in coin, or payable in metal money. They are a legal tender for all debts contracted, and establish a uniform currency to the nation, and fulfil all the uses better than money of metal could, (except duties upon imports, which ought and could have been included.) As a measure of value to aid exchanges, the national greenbacks, as a currency, possess none of the characteristics of a commodity, or an article of merchandize, or of manufacture, in any proper sense. They are money, and have proved to be the truest definition of money, by their uses, that the world has seen or handled since commerce or exchange have existed. Where is the man that can find fault with greenbacks as our national currency? or who would ask for a return of the state banks, founded as they were on specie basis; people would tremble with alarm at the possibility of such a backward step by our nation. Money made from metals is a commodity bought and sold for manufacturing purposes. A million watch cases are manufactured yearly from the precious metals, not to mention the numerous articles for ornament, besides the plating of innumerable utensils; and thus much of the gold and silver coin finds its way into the melting pot, the twenty dollar coin in your purse to day, may next week be in your neighbor's pocket as a watch. In your pocket to-day as money, in the melting pot to-morrow as a commodity! How inconsistent! Is it any wonder that a metal so limited in its supply, and yet used so extensively as an article for chemical and manufacturing purposes, has failed in its functions as a circulating medium, and that the people in every civilized country on the Globe have resorted to credit and issued paper as the circulating medium resting on a specie basis? What a basis! Great Britain is the only nation that can now boast of a specie basis, and she has only fifty cents of coin to one hundred dollars of paper.

(See Patterson's Science of Finance, Edinburgh 1868.)

Practical experience decides the question, that metal money cannot supply the requirements of a people's currency, or as a measure of value, to facilitate exchanges. Making gold into coin does not affect its value. If all the coin were melted and made into bars it would not affect its price, as a pound of the bullion brings the same price as a pound weight of coin gold, sometimes bullion is at a premium. The precious metal will increase in price and value for manufacturing purposes if abandoned as money. Gold is a commodity, and is really nothing but merchandise bought and sold in the markets of the civilized world. Gold coined by our Government is received when sent to other nations, and bears the same price sent directly from our mints, and fluctuates in price as frequently as most other commodities. It is not now, and never can be a proper standard of value. A proper measure of value to aid exchanges cannot, in its very nature, possess the character of merchandize; it cannot be a product or a commodity in any proper sense of the word. It can be of no value for any other purpose except money and its uses; and paper resting on national credit must be the material.

Money made from metal and money made from paper, circulating together, is called a mixed currency, but the paper money is really the only currency by which exchanges are made, while the metal money is considered as a basis for the paper money to rest upon, which is a mockery, a delusion and a snare. It would be just as proper and safe for a pyramid to be stood on its point, instead of its natural base. When bankers talk of specie basis, with only a few cents in the vault for each dollar of paper in circulation, it is for the purpose of quieting timid men and deluding the masses. A base ought to be as large as the top, and generally speaking, always is, or the structure will not stand without being propped up. All our old banks, state and country, before the late war were held up or supported by legislation, it was on credit and the confidence of the masses, and by the aid of legislation that these contemptible institutions for lending money were built and supported. It was idle words then to talk of a specie basis. To-day for a man to indulge such ideas and pretend to be in his sober senses is an exhibition of obstinacy. Paper money performs all, while specie performs none of the functions of money. If from any cause a demand for specie was made upon a bank, it was compelled to contract its liabilities and pay coin for the paper money presented, the small pile of metal money soon diminished, and the paper took its place, and when no more coin was available and more paper was presented for redemption, the bank tumbled. No matter how great its assets, or how rich the stockholders, it fell and whenever any checks or drafts on banks not suspended came into the hands of the suspended banks, they presented them for payment, in order to strengthen themselves. Thus all the banks in a panic were compelled to suspend together; none could stand, as each bank helped to pull down its neighbor, and to save themselves sacrificed their customers. The suspension of specie payments was regarded as a fearful calamity; the huge air castles collapsed, while stagnation and distrust followed. Productive enterprises rested in idleness for lack of money, and the workmen reduced to beggary for want of work. The rich possessed themselves of the houses and property of the weak at a quarter of their real value; crime increased; the court houses were filled with greedy lawyers full of employment; neighbors and friends sued each other to pay other creditors pressing them for money, and thus trying to compel impossibilities.

Business Notices

Summer Hats! Summer Hats!
Just received
A full stock of Straw Goods for Men and Boys at Lowenberg's.

A job in 75 cents 2 button kid Gloves all sizes at I. W. Hartman's.

New Dress Goods at Clark & Wolf's and Trimmings in Silks and Worsted.

New Fans and Parasols at Lutz & Sloan's.

For a Suit of Clothes made up in city style go to Lowenberg's.

OVERCOAT LOST.—An overcoat was taken—we suppose by mistake—from the *Central* Hotel. The borrower will please return to JOHN LAYCOCK, Proprietor.

Parasols, Fans, Gloves, Ties, Rushings, Linen and Lace, Cuffs and Collars. A large and full Line of Notions at the very lowest prices at Clark & Wolf's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

"The Dollar of our Daddies" or the greenback will buy the best Ready-made Clothing at Lowenberg's.

More New Goods at Lutz & Sloan's.

Just in a full line of Ladies Summer Shirts at Clark & Wolf's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

White Vests, White Vests,
Linen Vests,
Dusters, Ulsters and Alpaca coats just received at Lowenberg's.

Large stock of Dress Trimmings at Lutz & Sloan's.

Summer Cassimers for Gents & Boys cheapest yet out at Clark & Wolf's.

When you want a Nice Suit
For Summer wear
go to Lowenberg's.

For Dress Goods go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Buy the Patent Shirts and Bosom that won't muss for one dollar at Clark & Wolf's.

Ladies' ready-made Linen Suits at Clark & Wolf's.

Picture frames of all kinds and sizes always on hand at Cadman's.

E. Jacoby is receiving fine fish from the lakes.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

New Parasols and Umbrellas just received by I. W. Hartman from 15 cents to $5.00. Prices 20 per cent. less than last year.

Prints 5 and 7 cents per yard and a full of Domestic Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

I. W. Hartman's the cheapest place to buy goods.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, &c., at P. S. Bates is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Ladies' Shoes cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Cadman says he sells he sells Furniture at the lowest rates, and has a large assortment always on hand.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

For Dress Goods go to Clark & Wolf's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it.
may 3-18w

Linen Goods and Grass Cloths at Clark & Wolf's.

Beautiful Dress Goods with Fringes and Silks to match at I. W. Hartman's.

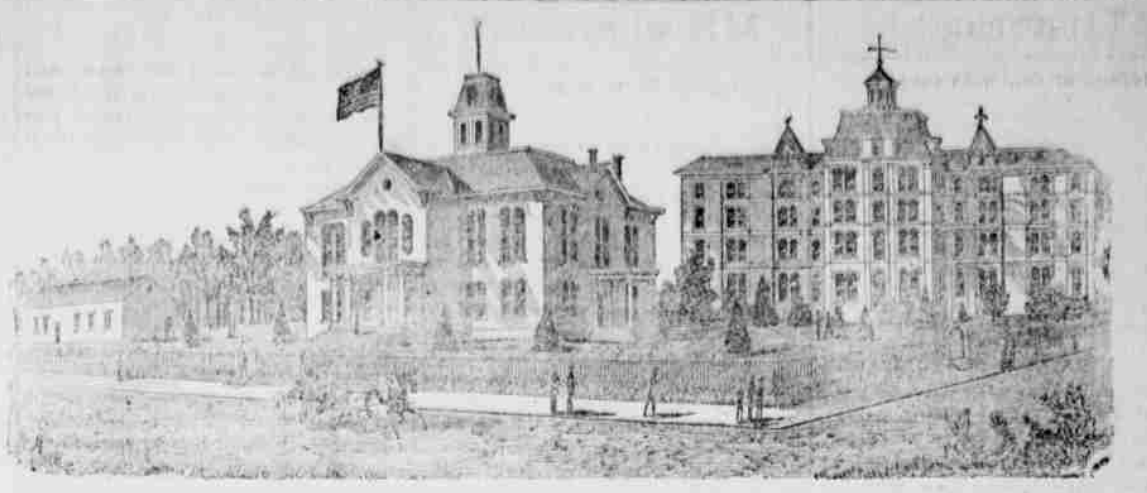
McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. [illegible] Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, [illegible] and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. [illegible] It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

[illegible] and Classical learning. [illegible] lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft [illegible] Expenses [illegible]

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.

Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

[illegible] receive State Diplomas, conferring the following [illegible] receive Normal Certificates [illegible] are not inferior to those of our best Colleges. [illegible] by furnishing intelligent [illegible] to improve their time [illegible] well paid labor after leaving school. For [illegible]

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees

NOTICE
TO CONSUMERS
—OF—
TOBACCO

The success of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

[illegible] LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO [illegible]

[illegible] during the past 12 years, over [illegible]

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.
march 8, 1878-3m [illegible]

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 22, '78-ly

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I purchased of Alfred Bomboy of Benton township, at constable sale on Friday, April 26, 1878, the following personal property viz: 1 cow, 1 heifer, 1 bull, 2 hogs, 1 cupboard, 1 bed and bedding, 1 sink, 3 acres of grain in the ground, all of which I have loaned to him during my pleasure and I hereby warn all persons from meddling or interfering with the above named property.

MOSES McHENRY.

Stillwater, May 3, '78-3w.

LADIES Can color Stockings, Ribbons, &c., INSTANTANEOUSLY, for less than 1 cent. Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, SILK, WOOLEN, or COTTON, at a nominal cost, imparting new and lovely shades by the use of our MAGIC TINTS. Stick of ANY color sent for 10c.; 3 different colors for 25c. Send 3c. stamp for sample and circular. Also

Our Improved Pest Poison

is a SAFE sure and cheap destroyer of the POTATO BUG, Currant Worm, and all Insects that Prey on Vegetation. Warranted to kill FEW BUGS where Paris Green kills [illegible] injurious to plants. [illegible] hundreds of testimonials.

Our Cabbage Worm Destroyer is NOT AT ALL POISONOUS, but sure death to the worm. Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents. Postage stamps accepted. Discounts to the Trade. KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, JAMES E. DEY, Agent, P. O. Box [illegible] Office, [illegible] Cortlandt St., New York.
may 23, '78-3m [illegible]

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take
HOP BITTERS.
Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take
HOP BITTERS.
Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take
HOP BITTERS.
If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it.
HOP BITTERS.
It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

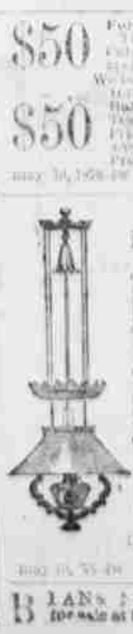
Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

Sure Reward.
5 YEARS TO PAY FOR A FARM.
$4 TO $10 PER ACRE.
Beech and Maple Land in Michigan in the Million Acre Grant of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.
TITLE PERFECT.
Strong soil—sure crops—plenty of timber—no drought—no chinch bugs—no "hoppers."
[illegible]
Send for pamphlet, *English or German*
Address W. O. HUGHART,
LAND COMMISSIONER,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
april 12, 1878-12w d

50 Diamond Star, Em. Rose and Floral Cards, [illegible] Nassau Card Co., Nassau, N. Y.
may 10, '78-4w d

PIANO Another Battle on HIGH PRICES [illegible] ORGAN
[illegible] See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply [illegible] PIANO or ORGAN [illegible]
WAR [illegible] WAR
[illegible] BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.
may 10 '78-4w d

$50 For a case of CATARRH
$50 That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. [illegible] Wells, Fargo & Co., [illegible] WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.
may 10, 1878-4w d



Celebrated Library EXTENSION LAMP!
[illegible]
S. E. WEIBERT, [illegible]
may 10, '78-4w

BLANK PETITIONS for [illegible] for sale at the Columbian Office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PRESERVE CONNER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Preserve Conner, late of Benton township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

ELI JONES,
Bloomsburg,
Administrator.

april 5, '78-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN SNYDER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Snyder, late of Orange township, Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county to Samuel Zimmerman, administrator, of [illegible], to whom all persons indebted, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the [illegible] administrator without delay.

SAMUEL ZIMMERMAN,
Administrator,
Orange twp.

april 12, '78-6w

HORACE D. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO,
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensw

FINE GROCERIES,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF
Family Provisions

Russel's Old Stand,
RUPERT BLOCK,
4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town
April 5, '78-tf

A CHANCE TO MAKE SOME MONEY SURE.

"Cushing's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & Co., Publishers, 125 Sansom street, Philadelphia.
march 29, '78-3m Jaeco

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE TERRITORY FOR DR. EGLE'S GREAT WORK THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
[illegible] Send $2.00 at once for sample outfit, or 10 cents for our 64 page sample, and name territory wanted. Address D. C. GOODRICH, Publisher, Harrisburg, Pa.
Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.
March 26, '78-3m Dar

ORGANS Highest honors at all World's Exhibitions. LATEST CATALOGUES and Circulars with new styles, reduced prices and much information SENT FREE. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago. d april 26, '78-4w

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!
[illegible]
C. F. WARDLE, General Agt., Philadelphia.
April 26, '78-4w d

STATEMENT

MOSES SCHLICHER, Overseer of Poor in Account with Beaver township for the year 1877.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

[illegible]

PETER KNECHT,
JOHN PATTERSON, Auditors.
JAMES T. FOX,

ISAAC KLINGERMAN and PETER ECKROTE, Supervisors in account with Beaver township for year ending April 1st, 1878.

DR.

[illegible]

CR.

[illegible]

PETER KNECHT,
JOHN PATTERSON, Auditors.
JAMES T. FOX,

April 26, 1878-3w

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &c., &c.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CHARLES R. KAINS, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Charles R. Kains, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Jos. C. Eves of same township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH C. EVES,
Administrator,
Greenwood township.

may 29, '78-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANNIE E. KLINE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Annie E. Kline, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia County to Joseph C. Eves, Administrator, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

JOSEPH C. EVES,
Administrator,
Greenwood township.

march 29, '78-6w

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1878.

M Grover's Adm'r's vs. Charles H Neal
[illegible]
M Grover's Adm'r's vs. Margaret Longenberger
John B Gossman vs. J. M. Benger
George Buckley vs. M. Grover's adm'r's.
Henry C. Conner vs. Emanuel Conner's adm'r.
Mary G. Vanderslice vs. Abraham Ryder.
Brockway and Ent vs. Ezekiel Shultz.
Daniel Leiby vs. Henry Knapp et al.
Nils Lindlen vs. Conyngham and Centralia Poor District
John R. Scott vs. Bernhard Stohner
George A Barclay vs. Joseph M Freck.
C. R. Brockway vs. First National Bank of Berwick
Widow Krickbaum's use vs. I. T. Sharpless et al.
Pernella Koons vs. Seltzer & Miller.
Conrad Swank vs Daniel Swank.
M H Rogers vs Jonas Doty et al.
Gomer Thomas vs. Morris Mitchel.
Elijah Lemons vs. J H Staddon.
William Kingston vs. Montgomery Cox.
Patrick Byrnes vs. Conyngham and Centralia Poor District.
Hiram Rees vs. W E Sterner et ux.
Wm Kingston vs. Montgomery Cox et al.
John Schell vs. John Bitzenfinder et al.
Isaiah W. Sweitz's use vs. William Shaffer et al.
John Jacobs vs. M. C. Woodward et al.
First National Bank of Bloomsburg vs. John Gruber's adm'r.
Hugh W McReynolds vs. Simon P Case.
Orangeville Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association vs. Samuel B Wintersteen et ux.
Morris Mitchel vs. Gomer Thomas.
Allen Mann vs. John Snyder's adm'r.
Benjamin Eves' Adm'r vs. Thomas Stackhouse, Jr.
L. S. Wintersteen vs. Wm. D. Rose.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—W. H. Millard, B. B. Freas, Peter Jones, I. S. Kuhn.
Beaver—Peter Fisher, Jr.
Berwick—Wm. P. Hughes, George W. Mauger, Wm. C. Barnes.
Briarcreek—John Gordner.
Catawissa—Harvey Geiger, T. W. Clark, C. F. Harder, Joseph Walter, D. W. Walter, M. G. Hughes.
Center—J. F. Rink, Ben Shellhammer.
Centralia—James Hagerty.
Conyngham—James Kelley.
Fishingcreek—Isaiah Bakeer, Wm. Traxler.
Greenwood—Richard Johnson, Joseph Patterson, Virgil Robbins, Richard Kitchen, David Albertson.
Hemlock—Seth Shoemaker.
Jackson—Ezekiel Cole, Isaac Lewis.
Locust—Michael Bower.
Madison—David Demott.
Maine—George Shuman, George Breisch, J. B. Nuss.
Orange—George W. Appleman.
Pine—Robert Potter.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN EVELAND, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eveland, late of Fishingcreek township, Col. co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate will make them known to the administrator without delay.

M. A. AMMERMAN,
Administrator,
Forks, Pa.

may 24, 1878-6w

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Bower has been appointed assignee of David Bower of [illegible] for the benefit of creditors, &c. All persons therefore indebted to the said David Bower, will make payment to the said assignee and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MOSES BOWER,
Assignee.

W. L. EYERLY
Att'y. for Assignee.

may 3, 1878-6w

S. W. DOUGLASS,
Civil and Mining Engineer,
ASHLAND, PA.

General Surveying and Engineering Business attended to with Care and Dispatch.

I am prepared to make drawings, Plans and Models in Wood, Brass, Iron, or the above materials combined as necessary of

Bridges, Mines, Breakers, Buildings, Engines,

PUMPS, and all kinds of machinery for use of cases at Court or for applications to secure patents.

Patents Secured. march 27, 1878.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DANIEL HAGENBUCH, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Daniel Hagenbuch late of Centre township, Columbia Co. Pa. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Frederick Hagenbuch, Esq. and Frank H. Hagenbuch, Lime Ridge, Executors, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said executors without delay.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH, Esq.,
FRANK H. HAGENBUCH, Lime Ridge,
Executors.

april 19, '78-6w

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.
aug17, '77-ly

Collins' Voltaic Plaster
Is Simply Wonderful.

[illegible], MISS.,
April 20, 1877.
I consider Collins' Voltaic Plaster the best plaster I ever saw, and am recommending it to all.
C. McMORRIS.

[illegible], IND.,
April 18, 1877.
It has done me more good than all other medicines. The best plaster I have used in three years.
[illegible]

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER
[illegible]

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Druggists and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.
april 26, 1878-4w d

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, Mo.

Historical.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

Nine Months Service

132d *Regiment.*

COMPANY E.

"COLUMBIA COUNTY GUARDS."

The following is a list of the officers and privates of the "Columbia County Guards." They left Bloomsburg on the 8th of August, 1862; and unless otherwise accounted for all the men were mustered out with the company, May 24, 1863.

OFFICERS.

Captain, Michael Whitmoyer, Bloomsburg.
1st Lieutenant, Andrew C. Mensch, "
2d Lieutenant, D. R. Mellick, Light Street.
Sergeant, Wm. A. Barton, Espy.
" Wm. H. Gilmore, Bloomsburg.
" Wm. J. Renn, Chestnut Grove.
Corporal, Charles P. Sloan, Bloomsburg, promoted Sergeant 10 January 1863.
Corporal, I Newton Kline, Orangeville, promoted Sergeant 10 January 1863.
Corporal, J Pierce Mellick, Light Street, died at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1863.
Corporal, Wm. C. Robison, Espy, discharged on surgeon's certificate October 26, 1862.
Corporal, Clark Kressler, Espy.
" Ephraim M Kline, Benton.
" Henry M Johnston, Jerseytown.
Corporal, Clinton W Neal, promoted Quarter Master August 22, 1862.
Fifer, Azema V Hower, Bloomsburg, discharged on surgeon's certificate, January 29, 1863.
Drummer, John Staley, Rohrsburg.
Wagoner, Tilghman Faux, Espy.

PRIVATES.

James S Bomboy, Bloomsburg.
James W Cook, "
James Cadman, "
Henry D Croup, " discharged on surgeon's certificate October 8, 1862.
C S M Fisher, Bloomsburg, wounded at Antietam, Maryland, September 18, 1862.
Henry C Hartman, Bloomsburg.
Charles M Hendershot, "
Wm C Shaw, Bloomsburg, absent sick at muster out.
H Clay Hartman, Bloomsburg.
Samuel Harder, " prisoner from December 13, 1862 to May 22, 1863.
Adam Heist, Bloomsburg.
Samuel Harp, " discharged on surgeon's certificate July 13, 1863.
Augustus M Kurtz, Bloomsburg.
Jonathan W Snyder, "
Joseph Penrose, Bloomsburg, missing in action at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
Oliver Palmer, Bloomsburg.
Josiah Reedy, " wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.
John Rodarmel, Bloomsburg.
Isaac Rodarmel, "
Charles W Snyder, "
Frederick M Staley, "
George W Sterner, "
Edward C Greene " corporal 10 November 1862.
Amasa Whitenight, " wounded at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Samuel Wood, Orangeville, corporal 25 February 1863.
David Ruckel, "
George W Howell, "
Charles W Muffley, "
Daniel Markle, "
Wm Lazarus, killed at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862.
Joseph S Hayman, deserted August 30, 1862.
Samuel R Johnson, Orangeville.
Hiram F Kline, "
Jesse M Howell, " died near Falmouth, Virginia, July 8, 1863.
Elwood W Coleman, Orangeville.
Levi H Priest, Benton.
Josiah Stiles, " absent, sick at muster out.
Thomas O Kline, Orangeville.
Samuel Krickbaum, "
Francis M Lutz, "
F J R Treller, Lewisburg.
Lemuel Mood, Light Stoeet.
Lafayette Applegate, Sereno.
W H Hunter, "
Joseph Lawton, Pine.
John Lawton, "
Isaac M Lyons "
Joseph W Lyons, "
Leonard Beagle, Mordansville.
Henry M Sands, "
Hiram M Broat, Jerseytown.
Clark Price, Lime Ridge.
James F Trump, Espy.
Jacob W Bomboy, "
Isaiah S Hartman, " died October 16, of wounds received at Antietam Md., September 17, 1862.
Jeremiah Reece, prisoner from May 3d to May 22, 1863.
Samuel M Vanhorn, Greenwood, died at Washington February 16, 1863, buried in Harmony burial ground, D. C.
Thomas Caruthers, Chestnut Grove, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 15, 1863.
Gaylord Whitmoyer, Chestnut Grove, discharged on surgeon's certificate February 17, 1863.
Peter O Crist, Chestnut Grove.
Philip Watts, "
Samuel Young, Rohrsburg.
Abel Dialy, Roaringcreek.
Charles A Folk, "
John Moore Eves, Millville.
Amos Y Kisner, "
John F Eck, Briarcreek.
Gotlieb Wagner, Jackson.
Geo M Kline, Town Hill.
Moses J Trench, Plymouth.
James B Fortner, Mt Pleasant, promoted to corporal 10 July 1863.
Robert P Gillespie, Buck Horn.
John P Guiles, "
Christian C Hughes, Cambra.
John N Hughes, Fowlersville, promoted to corporal 10 January 1863.

The "Columbia County Guards" were Company E, 132d Regiment, and were mustered into service August 13, 1862, and mustered out at Harrisburg May 24, 1863. They were in the pursuit at the battle of South Mountain, in the battle of Antietam, in the thick of the fight at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville. The number of men lost in battle shows the closeness of the work. General Trench in an order issued by him, says—"Knowing the character of the one hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, which has fought under my eye in two of the bloodiest engagements of the war, and which has the highest encomiums from its brigade commander, General Kimball, who knows what brave men are," &c., shows the high character of the whole command. All the men not otherwise accounted for, are to be considered as having having been mustered out with the company.

Miscellaneous.

Reading for the Young.

The influence exerted upon our youth by their chosen companions, in forming their tastes, opinions and characters, can hardly be over estimated. It has come to be so generally appreciated that few thoughtful parents and guardians now leave wholly to chance the quality of this influence. There is, however another companionship, more silent and unobstrusive, but none the less influential in moulding our young men and women, that of books. Indeed, in some respects, this is the more potent influence of the two. In the play of conversation there is somewhat more air stirring to blow away noxious vapors—the continual interchange of sentiment, thought and feeling always varying, and often conflicting, tends to dissipate much that is frivolous, expose much that is absurd, and throw doubt upon much that is contradictory. In reading there is no such friction, the attitude is mainly receptive, the suasion is all on one side, the reader is passive rather than active, he is impressed by the author, and makes no reply.

It is not strange then that reading, and especially solitary reading, should be so powerful an agent in fashioning the mind and heart and building up the character, and it becomes a matter of the deepest moment to inquire how and for what ends is this power at work. Especially is this important, as the facilities for reading have so marvellously increased of late years that its influence is spread all over the land. Every man woman and child in our cities may now have book after book put successively into their hands through our libraries, literally without money and without price, while actual cost is so small that they can and do penetrate into the humblest cottages in the most remote sections of the country. What then is the seed thus sown, and what is the harvest that is being reaped? Largely, we believe, a good and wholesome one. Science is becoming popularized, art and philosophy are brought within the reach of the average intellect, poetry is refining the masses the records of the great and good are inspiring the young with noble ambition, history and travel are broadening the mind and expanding the sympathies. It seems strange that with such a rich store-house of knowledge, so attractively presented in such tempting variety that every taste may find appropriate sustenance, there should still be a demand for volumes that can only corrupt, vitiate and degrade. It is, however, a lamentable fact that there is a tainted stream of such literature flowing through the land, poisoning those who drink of it, destroying purity, stirring up passion, loosening the bonds of honor and integrity, sullying innocence, and paving the way to destruction for young and unsuspecting feet. Surely it concerns every one to do something toward the banishment of such a deadly and noxious element from our midst. No pains would be thought too great, no measures too strong, to destroy a venomous serpent that was dealing out its poisonous sting among our children. Yet this impure literature carries with it a venom more deadly and more irradicable than that of the serpent; it poisons heart, character and life.

There is another class of reading, less positively evil in its nature, yet that sheds a baneful influence over a still wider mental territory; we allude to that large class of vapid or sensational stories which some people dignify with the name of light literature and endeavor to justify on the ground that, if they do no good, at least they do no special harm. No intelligent person will condemn fictitious writing, *as a class*; it is an important branch of literature, having every grade of power, influence, genius and talent represented in it. Where there is a solid substructure of education, where the best novels are selected, and where they are read, not for the sensations they create, but for the thoughts they suggest, the ideals they hold up, the varieties of character they delineate, and the principles they uphold, their effects will be most valuable. Yet this is, we fear, the exceptional method of using them. Too often they are valued only for the excitement they produce, and chosen according to their sensational power. Some do not even possess this questionable quality, but tame, lustreless and vapid, merely serve the purpose of amusing an idle mind, and saving it all trouble of thought. The passion for this kind of reading is somewhat allied to that for strong drink. It is tyrannical, overpowering, absorbing. It consumes the time, wastes the powers, fritters away the energies, and leaves the victim feeble, exhausted, unfitted for any mental effort, and unable to cope with the realities of life.

This evil will never be remedied until more intelligent care is exerted over the literary tastes and habits of children. It is usually in very early life that a bias is formed which virtually decides the matter for the future. From the time when the little child first acquires the power of amusing himself by reading, it should be the aim of the parent and teacher to cultivate and elevate his taste by a wise selection of books for his perusal. The amount of juvenile literature is large and varied, and there is enough of what is pure in thought, simple in style, high in principle, and sweet in spirit, to satisfy the needs of the most eager little student. If all that is impure and exciting, and even simply trashy, be carefully excluded from our children's libraries; if we form in them the habit of reading and enjoying the best and most ennobling books suited to their age; and if love for the pure the true and the beautiful be developed in their hearts; the surest blow will have been struck against the unwholesome influence of impure and frivolous literature.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

* * *

Sowing Flower Seed.

The first of May is quite early enough to sow annual flower seeds, while bulbs should be planted by the middle or twentieth of this month. The soil for flowers should be as rich as possible with well rooted stable manure, and purverized very finely. The seeds should be very slightly covered with a small iron rake. They should be carefully tended, and the soil watered when getting dry with water from a vessel that has been standing in the sun; keep clear of weeds, &c. Should the plants come up too thickly, thin them and transplant them. These should be protected against the midday sun for a couple of days, until they become established. It is impossible to obtain fine flowers unless the ground be well prepared and made very rich. A dollar's worth of seed will be sufficient for a good sized border.

Bulbs should be planted so that their crowns will be two inches below the surface. The soil should be rich and friable, and if one third sand so much the better. Many persons plant them in November, and they no doubt produce better flowers, but the destruction by mice is so frequent in certain gardens as to make planting hazardous.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Potash for Rats.

A writer to the "Rural New Yorker" says: My method of ridding myself of rats in the house, is to take a quantity of refined potash (I use Babbitt's,) partially pulverize it moisten it with water, so that it will form a sort of paste, and daub this about the bottoms of their holes and runways, so that they are compelled to step into it in entering the premises. I have practiced this method for several years with very satisfactory results. If the first application is not sufficient, it can of course be repeated with but little trouble or expense, and I am confident of favorable results. Such, at least has uniformly been my experience since I first adopted the method, many years since. The theory is the rats step into the moistened potash while entering. Its caustic nature produces a smarting sensation in the feet. He at once proceeds to lick his feet to alleviate the pain. The consequence is a not very agreeable sensation in the mouth. He is compelled to renew the application in going out—result, he does not care to renew his visit, and probably imparts good counsel to his associates, and the rat nuisance is at once ended. I prefer this method to the use of phosphorus, or any of the "rat poisons" recommended, as it is not always safe to have the latter around, and we have no dead rats left in the walls or other out of the way places to infect the air with their offensive odors.

DR. PIERCE'S STANDARD REMEDIES

Are not advertised as "cure alls," but are specifics in the diseases for which they are recommended.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "survival of the fittest" is the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. By reason of superior merit, Dr. Pierce's standard Medicines have outrivaled all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount exported foots up to several hundred thousand more. No business could ever grow to such gigantic proportions and rest upon any other basis than that of merit.

DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Is Pleasant to Use.
DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Its Cures Extend Over a period of 20 Years.
DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Its Sale Constantly Increases.
DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures by its mild, Soothing effect
DR. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy Cures "Cold in Head," and Catarrh, or Ozeœna.

AN OPEN LETTER
It Speaks for Itself.

ROCKPORT, Mass., April 2, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:—Having read in your paper reports of the remarkable cures of Catarrh, I am induced to tell "what I know about Catarrh," and I fancy the "snuff" and "inhaling-tube" makers (mere dollar grabbers) would be glad if they could emblazon a similar cure in the papers. For 26 years I suffered with catarrh. The nasal passages became completely closed. "Snuff," "dust," "ashes," "inhaling-tubes" and "sticks," wouldn't work, though at intervals I would snuff up the so-called catarrh snuff, until I became a valuable tester for such medicines. I gradually grew worse, and no one can know how much I suffered or what a miserable being I was. My head ached over my eyes. I was confined to my bed for many successive days, suffering the most intense pain, which at one time lasted continuously for 168 hours. All sense of smell and taste gone, sight and hearing impaired, body shrunken and weakened, nervous system shattered, constitution broken, and I was hawking and spitting seven-eighths of the time. I prayed for death to relieve me of my suffering. A favorable notice in your paper of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy induced me to purchase a package, and use it with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, which applies the remedy by hydrostatic pressure, the only way compatible with common sense. Well, Mr. Editor it did not cure me three-fourths of a second, nor in one hour or month, but in less than eight minutes I was relieved and in three months entirely cured, and have remained so for over sixteen months. While using the Catarrh Remedy, I used Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to purify my blood and strengthen my stomach. I also kept my liver active and bowels regular by the use of his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. If my experience will induce other sufferers to seek the same means of relief, this letter will have answered its purpose.

Yours truly,
L. D. REMICK.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

The following named parties are among the thousands who have been cured of Catarrh by the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy:

A. F. Downs, New Geneva, Pa.; D. J. Brown, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Lewis, Rutland, Vt.; Levi Springer, Nettle Lake, Ohio; Chas. Norcrop, North Chesterfield, Me.; Milton Jones, [illegible], N. Y.; J. E. Miller, Brider Station, Wyo.; J. C. Merriman, Logansport, Ind.; M. M. Post, Logansport, Ind.; J. W. Bailey, Tremont, P.; H. B. Ayres, LaPorte, Ind.; Jessie M. Sears, Ft. Branch, Ind.; L. Williams, Canton, Mo.; W. A. Thayer, Onarga, Ill.; S. B. Nichols, Jr., Galveston, Texas; Jonas F. Hevert, Stonesville, Pa.; S. W. Lusk, Maryland, Wis.; Johnson Williams, Helmick, Ohio; M. A. Currey, Trenton, Tenn.; J. G. Joslin, Keene, N. H.; A. J. Casper, Table Rock, W. Va.; Lewis Anders, Davenport, Ohio; C. H. Chase, Elkhart, Ind.; Mrs. Henry Haight, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. E. J. Gallemis, Lawrenceville, N. Y.; W. J. Graham, Ada, Iowa; A. O. Smith, Newman, Ga.; Chas. S. Rice, Baltimore, Md.; Jesse M. Sears, Carlisle, Ind.; Daniel B. Miller, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Mrs. Minnie Arnaise, 220 Haney street, New York; H. W. Hall, Hastings, Mich.; Wm. F. Marston, Lowell, Mass.; I. W. Harris, Maricopa, Ariz.; Chas. S. Delaney, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. C. Cole, Lowell, Mass.; Mrs C. J. Spurtin, Camden, Ala.; Chas. F. Kaw, Fredericktown, Ohio; Mrs. Lucy Hunter, Farmington, Ill.; Capt. E. J. Spaulding, Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.; I. W. Tracy, Steamboat Rock, Iowa; Mrs. L. Waite, Shushan, N. Y.; J. M. Peck, Junction City, Mont.; Henry Ese, Bantas, Cal.; L. P. Cummings, Rantoul, Ill.; S. E. Jones, Charleston Four Corners, N. Y.; Geo. F. Hall, Pueblo, Cal.; Wm. E. Harris, Sterling, Pa.; H. H. Ebon, 948 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. R. Ruckman, Samuel's Depot, Ky.; Henry Zobrist, Geneva, N. Y.; Miss Hattie Parrott, Montgomery, Ohio; L. Lembrook, Chatham, Ill.; S. B. McCoy, Newport, Ohio; W. W. Warner, North Jackson, Mich.; Miss Mary A. Winne, Darien, Wis.; John Ziegler, Carlisle, Pa.; James Tomkins, St. Cloud, Minn.; Enoch Duerr, Pawnee City, Neb.; Joseph P. Miller, Xenia, Ohio; S. B. Nichols, Galveston, Texas; H. L. Latro, Upper Alton, Ill.; John Davis, Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Nancy Graham, Forest Cove, Oreg.

Golden Medical Discovery
Is Alterative, or Blood-cleansing.
Golden Medical Discovery
Is Pectoral.
Golden Medical Discovery
Is a Cholagogue, or Liver Stimulant.
Golden Medical Discovery
Is Tonic.
Golden Medical Discovery

By reason of its Alterative properties, cures Diseases of the Blood and Skin, as Scrofula or King's Evil; Tumors; Ulcers, or Old Sores; Blotches, Pimples, and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Lingering Coughs; and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Cholagogue properties render it an unequaled remedy for Biliousness; Torpid Liver, or "Liver Complaint;" and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

Where the skin is sallow, and covered with blotches, and pimples, or where there are scrofulous swellings and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

THE PEOPLE'S Medical Servant.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE is the sole proprietor and manufacturer of the foregoing remedies, all of which are sold by druggists. He is also the Author of the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a work of nearly one thousand pages, with two hundred and eighty-two wood engravings and colored plates. He has already sold of this popular work

Over 100,000 Copies!

PRICE (post paid) $1.50.

Address:

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y.

feb. 15, '78-tf

AT PRIVATE SALE,
The Willow Vale Estate!

A Valuable property, lying in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the east branch of Roaringcreek. It consists of a beautiful farm of about

120 ACRES,

on which are erected a commodious and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Bank Barn, Cider Press, and all necessary out-buildings. It has growing upon it abundance of excellent fruit, has a well of water at both the dwelling house and barn, and is convenient of access by public roads.

ALSO,

Adjoining and being a part of the same, but will be sold separately if desired, about five acres of the above lands, where on are erected a large

CUSTOM, GRIST AND FLOURING MILL,

with four run of stone, a Dwelling House, a Saw Mill, a Dry Goods Store and Dwelling House, and other improvements, together with the water-power and appurtenances thereto.

The Willowvale Post Office

is on the premises. It is within easy reach of Catawissa, Centralia, Ashland, Mount Carmel and other mining towns for market purposes.

The property is bounded by lands of Munson, and Artley, and Sheets, and D. Hower and others. The two described properties will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For terms apply to Elias Mendenhall, E. R. Drinker or John G. Freeze, at Bloomsburg, Penn'a. feb. 8, '7-tf

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person everywhere to take subscriptions to the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug. 17, '77-1y

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

December 14, 1877-1y

GREGG & BOWE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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march 15, 1878-3m

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aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

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april 5, '77-tf

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Triple Flange
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
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Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.
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No. 54 Maiden Lane,
Near William St., NEW YORK.
dec. 1, 1877-1y

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Jan 1, 1877.

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and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.

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OUR LATEST IMPROVED SELF-ACTING GALVANIC APPLIANCES are a speedy and PERMANENT cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration, Weak Lungs, Back and Spinal Irritation and kindred diseases. Prices, Waist Belt $5.00; Spinal Belt for Paralysis and Spinal Ailments, $10.00, and upwards. Armlets, Anklets, Head Bands, Knee Caps, $2.00 each. Suspenders $5.00. Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address

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March'74

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Warren, Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or-Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.

April 12 3m.

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apr 19, '78-1y* cow 2

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aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

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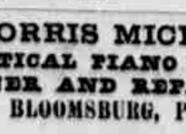

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feb 15, '78-tf

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Aug 17, '77-1y R & C

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We own and control the Railway lands of Trego County, Kansas, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of $3 25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the Great Limestone Belt of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 Bushels per Acre.

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 33 inches per annum, one-third greater than in the much-extolled Arkansas Valley, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 23 inches per annum in the same longitude.

Stock Raising and Wool Growing are very Remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass! Living streams and Springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. The Healthiest Climate in the World! No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in Wa-Keeney, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

Warren Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas,

April 12, '78.-4m

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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☞Orders will receive prompt attention.
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May3. '78.-1y.

This Cut Illustrates the Manner of Using
DR. PIERCE'S
Fountain Nasal Injector,
OR
DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried *high up* and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. Its use is pleasant and so simple that a child can understand it. Full and explicit directions accompany each instrument. When used with this instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Cold in the Head" by a few applications.

CATARRH

SYMPTOMS—Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, stopping up, or obstruction, of the nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents, Douche at 60 cents, by all Druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop'r, BUFFALO, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf

DOCTOR PIERCE'S
ALT. EXT. OR
Golden Medical Discovery

CURES DISEASES OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in harmony more of Nature's most sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, and the early stages of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, it cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

Prepared by R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Sole Proprietor, at the WORLD'S DISPENSARY, Buffalo, N. Y.

sep 28, '77-tf

DOMESTIC

The Lightest Running,
The Simplest,
The Most Durable,
The Most Popular
OF
SEWING MACHINES.

It is easily understood, makes the double-thread lock-stitch, has self-regulating tensions and take-up, and will do the whole range of family work without change.

The "Domestic" is made in the most durable manner, with conical steel bearings and compensating journals throughout.

DOMESTIC
PAPER FASHIONS.

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Agent "Domestic" Paper Fashions
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December 14, 1877-1y

PATENTS.

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May3, '77-tf b & w

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF WILD CHERRY,
OF WILD CHERRY,
OF WILD CHERRY.
FOR SORE THROAT
FOR SORE THROAT
FOR SORE THROAT
FOR SORE THROAT
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry.
For Hoarseness and Croup
For Hoarseness and Croup
For Hoarseness and Croup
For Hoarseness and Croup
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry.
For Whooping Cough
For Whooping Cough
For Whooping Cough
For Whooping Cough
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry,
Of Wild Cherry.
For Asthma and Influenza,
For Asthma and Influenza,
For Asthma and Influenza,
For Asthma and Influenza,
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of Wild Cherry
Of wild Cherry
Of wild Cherry,
Of wild Cherry,
For Bronchitis and Consumption,
For Bronchitis and Consumption,
For Bronchitis and Consumption,
For Bronchitis and Consumption,
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry.
For pain in the side and breast,
For pain in the side and breast,
For pain in the side and breast,
For pain in the side and breast,
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry.
For Difficulty of Breathing,
For Difficulty of Breathing,
For Difficulty of Breathing,
For Difficulty of Breathing,
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry
Of wild cherry
For Liver Complaint,
For Liver Complaint,
For Liver Complaint,
For Liver Complaint,
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry.
For all Diseases of the
For all Diseases of the
For all Diseases of the
For all Diseases of the
Throat, Lungs and Chest,
Throat, Lungs and Chest,
Throat, Lungs and Chest,
Throat, Lungs and Chest,
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
USE WISTAR'S BALSAM
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry,
Of wild cherry.
50c. and $1 a bottle.
50c. and $1 a bottle.
50c. and $1 a bottle.
50c. and $1 a bottle.
Sold by all Druggists.
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Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills., for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 232 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both sexes on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy, and true causes of the unhappy. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD
ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,26 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,3 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,2 a.m, 12,00 m. and 5,00 p. m
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876—tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira..........11 .5
" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m
" Rochester...... 5.15 "
" Niagara......... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.20 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.20 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3 05 a. m,
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.35 "
‖All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen
A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 05	2 58	9 48	Scranton	9 38	2 20	6 25
8 00	2 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 45	2 25	6 30
7 55	2 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
7 48	2 42	9 32	Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
7 40	2 31	9 25	Pittston	10 06	2 46	6 50
7 33	2 32	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
7 27	2 27	9 16	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
7 22	2 23	9 11	Maltby	10 20	3 04	7 06
7 18	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
7 15	3 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
7 15	3 17	9 00	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 25
7 02	3 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 23	7 30
6 58	3 09	8 50	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 35
6 54	2 58	8 46	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 40
6 45	2 54	8 41	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7 45
6 45	2 46	8 31	Hunlock's Creek	10 52	3 46	7 55
6 30	2 42	8 24	Shickshinny	11 05	4 00	8 05
6 15	2 30	8 14	Hick's Ferry	11 17	4 15	8 15
6 09	2 25	8 07	Beach Haven	11 23	4 21	8 25
6 02	2 19	8 00	Berwick	11 31	4 29	8 35
5 56	2 13	7 54	Briar Creek	11 36	4 37	8 40
5 52	2 10	7 58	Willow Grove	11 40	4 40	8 50
5 48	2 06	7 50	Lime Ridge	11 44	4 43	8 55
5 40	1 58	7 44	Espy	11 51	4 51	9 02
5 34	1 53	7 40	Bloomsburg	11 57	4 58	9 10
5 28	1 48	7 34	Rupert	12 01	5 02	9 15
5 20	1 40	7 30	Catawissa Bridge	12 07	5 14	9 22
5 12	1 35	7 23	Clark's Switch	12 15	5 20	9 30
5 02	1 25	7 13	Danville	12 25	5 30	9 40
4 55	1 19	7 06	Chulasky	12 30	5 36	9 47
4 52	1 15	7 01	Cameron	12 34	5 45	9 57
4 35	1 00	6 45	Northumberland	12 51	6 00	10 15
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.
[illegible], Dec. 10, 1875.